The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Caucus of Republican Senators on Financial Questions.

Several Schemes Proposed but None Agreed Upon.

Debate in the House Relative to the Overland Mail Service.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Republican members of the Senate were in caucus nearly two hours to-day for the purpose of agreeing, if possible, upon what financial measures are necessary for consideration at this session. A very animated debate ensued, in which all the leading views expressed in the Senate were presented, but there was no concentration upon any one subject, and when the adjournment took place they were as far from a conclusion as ever. Senator EDMUNDS proposed a bill declaring that the bonds shall be paid in coin, which he pressed in caucus to-day as the basis of future action. It is the measure upon which Senators split. It is altogether likely that whatever financial legislation is acted upon this session will originate in the House, as there is really more practical sense there on these subjects, and more concentration of views, notwitstanding its number.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate several nominations, the most important of which was that of HALLET KILBOURN, of Indiana, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. KILBOURN is a real estate agent here at present, a Republican in politics, a very clever gentleman, but stands very little chance of confirmation. The Senate was in Executive session only for ten or fifteen minutes, but nothing of importance was considered. Collector SMYTHE'S confirmation appears to be as far off as ever.

MRS. MURPHY'S CLAIM.

The debate on the claim of Mrs. MURPHY was renewed in the Senate to-day. GARRETT DAVIS made a long speech in favor of its payment, in the course of which he cited innumerable decisions and dicta of Chief Justice MARSHALL, all going to show that it was the duty of the Government to make compensation for losses and damages of this character to the citizens. The discussion of this subject is likely to occupy a large portion of several days to come, and we shall have the whole question presented in its various aspects. It is very probable that all the Southern Senators will vote in favor of the claim; but a majority of the Senate will scarcely be found to sanction a scheme which will in the end take so many millions of dollars out of the Treasury.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

The House had by unanimous consent a bitter discussion to-day upon Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE'S resolution requesting the Postmaster-General to withhold the pay due WELL'S, FARGO & Co. until the appropriation's Committee could investigate the charges that the Company have not complied with their contract. The facts are that there are now $397,000 due the Company for three months service. The Committee last week requested Gov. RANDALL to withhold this pay, and he replied that he would do so. But in the meantime WELLS, FARGO & Co. have notified the Department that if not paid they should suspend the mails, as they were losing nearly $1,000 per day by the contract as it is. Mr. RANDALL to-day notified Mr. WASHBURNE that he should pay the Company. Hence Mr. WASHBURNE'S desire to get through a resolution requesting him not to do so, but it required unanimous consent, and after an hour's debate, it went over by an objection. There seems to be some division of opinion as to whether WELLS, FARGO & Co. are carrying the mails as faithfully as they should, but there can be no division of opinion that the contract made with them is turning out a cheap one for the Government. The original rate of pay was at the seemingly high figure of $1,750,000 for 837 miles of service on the 1st of October last. But the *pro rata* decrease of pay was so proportionately adjusted to the decrease of service that on the 1st of January, the service, as reported to the Department, was reduced to 319 miles, with pay accordingly, so that if the roads are completed by May 1 next, as the Companies confidently claim, the Company will receive less than $600,000 as their total pay for the total service.

FAC SIMILE FRANKS.

The House Post Office Committee to-day instructed its Chairman, Mr. FARNSWORTH, to report a bill prohibiting the use of *fac simile* franking stamps.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day voted that they would not take the Tariff bill out of the House, and would consider in Committee such amendments as they think ought to be proposed. Mr. MOORHEAD has returned, and the consideration of the bill will be proceeded with as soon as it can be reached, which will be the moment Mr. WASHBURNE gets one of his appropriation bills out of the way. Interests that intend to be heard should therefore be on hand immediately.

THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

The Alaska investigation was resumed this morning. But one witness was examined, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who testified that he had never received any of the money and did not know of any one who had, though he had heard a great deal about it. Two witnesses from New-York will be here to-morrow morning.

THE IRON-CLAD KEOKUK.

In the case of the claim of the builder of the iron-clad *Keokuk* for $61,000, the House Committee on Claims have agreed to allow him $50,000.

THE STATIONERY FRAUDS.

The statements so profusely made respecting the alleged frauds in stationery contracts of the Patent Office of the Interior Department have done injustice to the Commission appointed jointly by the Secretary, the Commissioner and the firm in question to investigate whether there was any fraud in the award or the execution of the contract. They were charged with the simple duty of examining into the alleged frauds and abuse in the execution of contracts by the firm of DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE—not into the question of awarding contracts, but simply to ascertain if contracts previously awarded had been properly executed. The Commission could not and did not inquire into how much profit the firm was making, for the price paid them was fixed by contract, and they found the articles such as were called for by its terms. If the price was too high, that was the fault of those who let the contract.

GEN. GRANT AND PUBLIC MEN.

So long as the *World's* recent pretended exposition of Gen. GRANT'S views concerning public men appeared in that paper alone, it was wholly unnecessary to expose it as a fabrication, which it is in almost every line and sentence, but because its pretended authenticity has not been flatly denied, it is now being reprinted in some quarters, and credence is given to it. It is only necessary to say that the correspondents in Washington of the paper in question positively deny the authorship of the letter. It turns out, furthermore, that it was written in New-York, and not in Washington.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

The inauguration ceremonies have been initiated under proper auspices, and will probably be carried through in a spirit and in a manner becoming the occasion. The arrangements will be in the hands of the Congressional Union Committees, Senator MORGAN and Gen. SCHENCK, Chairmen, and W. E. CHANDLER and THOMAS L. TULLOCK, Secretaries. Gen. CHIPMAN, Grand Commander of the Army of the Republic; Judge EDMONDS, President of the National Union League, Mayor BOWEN and BEN PERLEY POORE have been invited to coöperate. This insures a strong management. The procession will be arranged for a commensurate scale, and application will be made to Congress on Monday next, by the Committees on Public Buildings, for the use of the Capitol for the Inauguration Ball. It is proposed to use the rotunda for dancing, the old hall of the House of Representatives for refreshments, and the corridors for promenading. The rotunda will be a magnificent ball-room, provided the stone floor is boarded so as to prevent dust, and some means are devised to heat it sufficiently.

GOVERNOR OF WYOMING.

The friends of Hon. A. A. HARDENBURGH, of New-Jersey, are pressing his name for appointment as Governor of Wyoming Territory.

UNITED STATES PROTECTORATES.

Your correspondent was misinformed as to the action of the Foreign Affairs Committee with reference to the establishment of United States Protectorates over the islands in the Carribean Sea. The proposition has not been approved by the Committee. A strong effort is being made here to obtain from Congress an acknowledgement of the belligerent rights of Cuba, and more than one proposition to that effect will shortly be introduced in the House.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 7.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President nominated to the Senate to-day ANDREW VAN DYCK, Collector of Customs for the District of Oswego, N. Y.; JNO. D. MCGILL, Collector of Customs for Georgetown, D. C.; GEO. H. PENFIELD, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Thirteenth District of New-York; PHILIP H. MORGAN, United States Attorney for the District of Louisiana, in place of TORRY, removed; RENE J. FOURGERAY, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Fourth District, Pennsylvania; WILLIAM DEARBER, Engraver, United States Mint at Philadelphia, in place of LOUGORE, deceased; HALLETT KILBOURN, Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to fill a vacancy of July 2, 1868; ISAAC W. WEBSTER, Postmaster at Kenosha, Wis.; HAMPTON B. DENHAM, Surveyor-General of New-Mexico; GEO. W. WILKINSON, Agent for the Winnebago Indians; JAMES A. SUYDAM, Postmaster, Galveston, Texas; JAMES EDMONSTON, Register of the Land Office at Mobile; JOHN B. CHURCH, Receiver of Public Moneys at Central City, Colorado.

MISSISSIPPI RECONSTRUCTION.

Major J. L. WOFFORD, of Mississippi, was to-day examined by the Committee on Reconstruction. He was last Summer elected a member of the Forty-first Congress on the Republican ticket, and would be entitled to a seat if that State were readmitted under the Constitution at that time submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. Major WOFFORD is opposed to the readmission of the State under the present circumstances, believing that the Constitution was then defeated, and if now forced upon the people would be injurious to the best interests of the State; that the Constitution was too proscriptive, and that the negroes did not favor disfranchisement. He says the people are anxious for peace and quiet, and willing to submit to the acts of Congress. His testimony was considered honest and impartial. It is not certain what the decision of Congress will be, strong efforts being made by the friends of readmission to secure that result.

SENATOR FROM NEVADA.

Senator STEWART received a telegram to-day informing him that he was unanimously nominated in the Union caucus for reëlection to the Senate of the United States from Nevada. The Legislature consists of fifty-nine members, nine only of whom are Democrats.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Senate to-day, on the recommendation of the Committee on the Judiciary, indefinitely postponed the joint resolution, introduced by Mr. CHANDLER last June, providing that the act of February, 1867, restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not apply to nor be construed to debar the payment of the claims of loyal citizens of the loyal States for the loss of steamboats, vessels, or other property taken or impressed in the States which seceded or attempted to secede from the Union.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day the following cases were argued.

Girard et al., Heirs of Stephen Girard, *vs.* The City of Philadelphia. The argument of this case was continued by Mr. MEREDITH and concluded by Mr. INGERSOLL.

No. 30—Warren *vs.* Van Buskirk, and No. 31—Green *vs.* The Same, chattel mortgage; argument commenced.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department this morning from Rear Admiral HOFF, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, dated flagship *Contoocook*, Havana, Jan. 1, says: that the vessel is in excellent condition. It is his desire to visit other points of the command in the flagship, but the Consul-General reports that the excitement continues on shore.

The *Gettysburg* was employed in convoying the cable steamers between Key West and Havana. The *Penobscot* was cruising on the coast of Colombia and Venezuela. The *Yantic* was stationed at Aspinwall during the early part of December. She conveyed Hon. CALEB CUSHING to Carthagena. The *Neipsic* was cruising in Haytien waters.

Capt. F. M. Brashear has been ordered to duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the Eighth Lighthouse District, *vice* Commodore Thompson detached and placed on waiting orders. Surgeon H. M. Welles has been ordered to the Naval Hospital in New-York. Paymaster J. H. Looker has been ordered to duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at Philadelphia, *vice* J. S. Cunningham detached and ordered to the New-York Navy-yard. Paymaster J. H. Watmough has been detached from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to settle accounts.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard to the late Indian battle.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented the memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Idaho, for the establishment of an Assay office there. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented the memorial of a large number of Episcopal Clergymen for the enactment of a law forbidding, under heavy penalties, the carrying of petroleum in public passenger conveyances. Referred. Also, the remonstrance of a Rear-Admiral and other naval officers, against the passage of the bill to reorganize the Medical Department of the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CORBETT presented a petition for the extension of the Pacific Railroad to Puget Sound. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. CONKLING presented the petition of citizens of New-York against the House bill fixing the duty on copper, and proposing a substitute. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill to facilitate telegraphic communication between the eastern and western continents, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. NYE'S bill provides that the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company, organized under the laws of the State of New-York for the purpose of establishing telegraph communication by cable between the Pacific coast and China, shall have the right to construct and maintain a line or lines of telegraph from any point on the Pacific coast through any part of the United States to the boundaries of British Columbia, with branch lines to any settlement in the Pacific States or Territories, and shall be granted timber and stone for construction purposes, and forty acres of land for each fifteen miles for depot sites. In further aid of the enterprise, the bill proposes to advance to the company thirty year six per cent. currency bonds of the United States, to the extent of $1,500 per mile of cable, provided the aggregate amount of such aid shall not exceed $3,000,000, shall be secured by a first mortgage on the property and franchise of the company. These bonds, to the amount of one thousand per mile, are to be delivered to the company upon a certificate that it has purchased and paid for five hundred miles of the cable; the balance to be issued when the cable shall be laid and worked in sections of one hundred miles or more. Should the enterprise prove profitable, the Government is to have the privilege of converting the entire amount of its mortgage into the stock of the Company at par. The Government is to have priority in the use of the line or lines so far as the same are within its territory, and have the right to connect them by telegraph with military posts. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to detail one vessel to assist in making surveys and soundings preliminary to the construction, and finally Congress reserves the power at any time to add, alter, amend or repeal the foregoing provisions.

Mr. CONKLING presented the petition of tobacco and snuff dealers of Utica, N. Y., asking that the same discount be allowed on stamps purchased for use in that business as allowed on those used in other branches of business. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

BILLS POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported and recommended the indefinite postponement of the following:

"A bill in part execution of section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution."

"A bill to facilitate the decision of questions in conflict between the United States and the States by the Supreme Court of the United States."

"A joint resolution for the payment of the claims of loyal citizens of the United States."

"The House bill to extend the jurisdiction of probate Justices of the Peace in Idaho and Montana," which were accordingly indefinitely postponed.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the Senate took up the bill introduced by him to prevent the holding of civil offices by military officers, and to prevent the holding of more than one office at the same time. It was reported from the Judiciary Committee. It provides that no person shall hold, nor shall he receive salary or compensation for performing duties of more than one office or place of trust or profit, under the Constitution or laws of the United States, at the same time, whether such office or place be civil, military or naval, and that any person violating this provision shall be deemed to have vacated the office which he holds at the time of the acceptance of the other.

Mr. GRIMES desired some explanation of the bill, and the necessity for its enactment. He understood the existing law to prohibit the holding of two offices at the same time.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied that the existing law did not prohibit the payment of the salaries of two offices to the same person, where each salary is less than $2,500, and he thought it eminently proper and important that such payment should be forbidden. The bill, he said, was not intended to affect *ad interim* appointments.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the bill ought to be amended so as to cover such cases as that of a State officer in Ohio, the Recorder of Cincinnati, who has held the office of United States Supervisor of Internal Revenue.

Mr. EDMUNDS had no objection to such an amendment, although it was unnecessary so far as Vermont was concerned, because she had a constitutional provision forbidding such double office holding.

Mr. CONNESS remarked that nearly every State had such a constitutional provision. California certainly had.

Mr. CORBETT mentioned the case of a United States Marshal in Oregon, who had been elected Sheriff of his county, on the supposition that he would resign this United States office, but he had disappointed everybody by persistently holding both offices, and he thought some legislation necessary to meet such cases.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought the language of the bill, "any office or place of trust or profit," too sweeping. It had been the custom to appoint the collector of the revenue in certain places superintendent of the lighthouses, and pay him a small salary for his services in that capacity, a kind of appointment to which there could be no reasonable objection, but which would be prohibited by the bill unless its terms were modified. There could be no great change, he thought, in excepting such cases from the provisions of the bill, because it was contrary to the genius of our institutions, and of a large portion of our people, to allow the holding of two or more valuable offices by the same person.

PRIVATE WAR CLAIMS.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Bill for the relief of SUE MURPHY, of Decatur, Ala.

Mr. DAVIS being entitled to the floor made a long argument in favor of the bill. The powers and obligations of every department of Government were the same in peace as in war; the only difference being that in peace, occasions for the exercise of the war powers do not arise, and it being universally acknowledged that the United States Government had no right to take private property for public purposes in time of peace without paying for it. He held the obligation to pay for property taken in time of war to be even stronger, because at such a time the occasions when the Government would find it necessary to take private property were apt to be much more numerous than in time of peace, and so the danger to the citizen's rights being greater there should be commensurate protection. Mr. DAVIS further remarked that if the doctrine that every resident of an insurrectionary State is to be treated as a public enemy were the true one, then the impeachment of the President was a necessary measure because he could have been disposed of more readily and effectually as a citizen of Tennessee, and therefore a public enemy, and the doctrine that the loyal citizen of a State could be made a public enemy of the United States by the disloyal action of his neighbors, he characterized as foul and atrocious heresy.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

When he had finished, the President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the last annual report of the Union Pacific Railway Company and the reports of the Companies engaged in constructing branches of the road.

A communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Major-Gen. HARNEY in regard to the Sioux Indians on the Upper Missouri.

A communication from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers in relation to the resolution of Congress, passed last July, declaring sympathy with the people of Crete; and a communication from the President with the report of the Secretary of State with regard to a mixed commission for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against Venezuela. The last two were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE CASE OF MRS. MURPHY.

Mr. HOWARD said the earnestness and pertinacity with which the bill for the relief of SUE MURPHY was advocated, required that it should be opposed with equal earnestness. The whole matter, he said, depended on a right answer to the questions what is the extent of the protection that is due from the Government to the citizens in time of war? He discussed the question at considerable length, contending that compensation in such case as this did not come within the scope of a Government's obligations.

Without acting on the bill, the Senate, at 3:40 o'clock, on motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, went into Executive Session, and a few minutes afterward they adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ELA, on leave, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to investigate the stationery contract of the Interior Department, what articles have been furnished as stationery, the manner in which supplies have been furnished, whether any articles have been procured in violation of the law, &c., and directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend all further payments for stationery until further action by the House.

After some remarks by Mr. ELA, showing the extravagant price paid for stationery by the Interior Department, the resolution was adopted.

THE NAVY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The House took up the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to recognize and increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Navy.

After a brief discussion by Messrs. STEVENS, ARCHER, KELLY and SPAULDING, the bill was, on motion of Mr. SPAULDING, laid on the table.—Yeas, 94; Nays 53.

DEPARTMENT EMPLOYES.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General, in reply to a resolution of the House, stating that no diminution can be made in the force of their respective Departments, or in the compensation of the employes.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to pay the widow of JAMES WILSON, late Minister to Venezuela, one quarter's salary of her husband.

After explanation by Mr. BANKS, the bill was passed.

Mr. CULLUM, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the removal of the remains of COGGESHALL, late Minister of the United States at Ecuador, to the United States, and of his daughter, and appropriating $1,000 for the purpose. The report showed that Mr. COGGESHALL died at Quito on the 2d day of August, 1867; that his body was subsequently disinterred, and was now in a public warehouse; and that his daughter died at Guayaquil, on her way home, on the 10th of January, 1868, of yellow fever.

Mr. SHELLABARGER made a statement of the circumstances of the case, and moved an additional appropriation of $1,000 for the relief of the widow of Mr. COGGESHALL.

Mr. SPALDING sustained the proposition of his colleague.

Mr. WOOD expressed his willingness to subscribe out of his own funds for such a charitable purpose, but denied the right of Congress to make such an appropriation.

Mr. MAYNARD combatted the argument of Mr. WOOD.

After considerable discussion by Messrs. GARFIELD, SCHENCK, WASHBURNE, of Illinois, BANKS, CULLUM and BINGHAM, the amendment was agreed to, yeas 71, nays 56, and the bill as amended was passed.

SYMPATHY FOR CRETANS.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, with the report of the Secretary of State in reply to the House resolution of July 20, 1867, declaring sympathy with the suffering people of Crete. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed and postponed until to-morrow.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked leave to offer the following preamble and resolution in reference to WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Whereas, It appears from a communication from Special Agent BALL to Hon. GEO. W. MCLELLAN, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, stating that WELLS, FARGO & CO., the contractors for the transportation of said mail, have not provided adequate facilities, and that express matter has been carried to the exclusion of the mails, which were left on the route day after day and week after week, and never protected, and that on the 15th of November six thousand pounds of mail matter were piled up in an open stock-yard; and,

Whereas, It is reported by the Special Agent that the employes of WELLS, FARGO & CO. have had a hand in rifling the letter mail; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be directed to make no payment to WELLS, FARGO & CO., until a full examination be made into the contract with WELLS, FARGO & CO., and into the truth of the charges of the Special Agent of the Post Office Department, respecting the delinquencies of said firm in carrying the mails.

He stated that the Committee on Appropriations had directed the resolution to be drawn up and offered for adoption by the House, and that in the meantime a copy of it should be sent to the Postmaster-General which had been done, and that the Postmaster-General had come to the room of the Committee, and that payment had been stopped. He had since been advised that the Postmaster-General, notwithstanding all the facts, had determined to make payments under the contract; hence, he desired that the resolution should be adopted and sent to the Postmaster-General, and then it would be seen whether that official would pay any attention to it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH argued that a contract made according to law, had the force of law, and that the Postmaster-General could not, on a mere resolution of the House, suspend it. He had the power to fine the contractor for an imperfect performance of the contract, and to withhold such portions of the compensation as he thought proper, but he would not be justified, on a resolution of the House, to refuse to perform his duty, and particularly when the resolution was only based on newspaper paragraphs and statement of outsiders. After considerable discussion Mr. JOHNSON objected to the resolution being offered.

Mr. WASHBURNE read a letter just laid on his table from the Postmaster-General, stating that an indefinite delay in the payment for mail service by WELLS, FARGO & CO. would work to the detriment of the postal service, and that he had determined to revoke the order suspending payment for mail service for the quarter just ended. Mr. WASHBURNE denounced the conduct of the Postmaster-General as unworthy, and such as should subject him to impeachment.

Mr. FARNSWORTH repeated that he did not believe in the right of the House of Representatives to interfere with the performance of a mail contract on mere *ex parte* statements. A suspension of payment would result in the cessation of the running of the stages in which the mails are now carried. He approved the course of the Postmaster-General in revoking his orders. What the Postmaster-General had done, he had done in the face of the fact that an investigation would probably be ordered by the House. If the contract was fraudulent, the Postmaster-General took the risk on his own shoulders.

Mr. WASHBURNE stated that the resolution was not based on mere newspaper reports, but on the report of an agent of the Post Office Department. He could tell his colleague other things relating to the transaction which would make him hesitate in interposing his power to prevent an examination.

Mr. FARNSWORTH explained, in defence of the contractors, that it often happened, on account of storms, that the trains on the Pacific Railroad did not arrive on time, but were a day or two behind with the mails. In this way mail matter, weighing five or six tons, would accumulate, which could only be carried on by the stages gradually from day to day.

Mr. ELA said, from the present documents in the matter, it was shown that, during the month of October, an average of 2,848 pounds of mail matter for Salt Lake and beyond had been forwarded daily from the New-York Post Office, and that an average of 1,859 pounds only had been received at the Salt Lake City Post Office, leaving 989 pounds of mail matter daily undelivered. He also alleged fraud in the making of the contract, it having been given to WELLS, FARGO & Co. for $1,750,000, whereas a responsible bidder had offered to do the same work for $460,000.

Mr. TAFFE spoke of the Indians constantly bringing into the military posts bags of mail matter which they had found scattered over the plains.

Mr. JOHNSON defended WELLS, FARGO & Co. from the charges of neglect in carrying the mail, speaking from his own observations in crossing the plains in August and October last. He denied that Congress could by a law or resolution declare that the Postmaster-General should not make payment for carrying the mail according to the terms of a contract.

Mr. LOGAN asked him if it was not the duty of the Postmaster-General, as the agent of the Government, to suspend payment when the contract is not properly performed.

Mr. JOHNSON replied that the Postmaster-General could fine the contractor or withhold a portion of the pay.

Mr. LOGAN put the case of the contractors not carrying an ounce of mail, and asked whether, in that case, the Postmaster-General wanted to be authorized to pay them.

Mr. JOHNSON replied in the negative.

Mr. LOGAN said the principle was the same.

Mr. JOHNSON had no objection to an investigation of the conduct of the Postmaster General, but did not want to have the people of the Pacific slope deprived of their mails.

Mr. ELA, in the course of some further remarks, mentioned a statement by one of the Post Office agents, that as WELLS, FARGO & Co. charged twelve cents per letter for express matter, they were interested in keeping back mail matter.

Mr. CAVANAGH remarked that he knew mail matter had not been carried promptly, but had been piled up along the route. Yet he believed WELLS, FARGO & Co. had fulfilled their obligations as well as it was possible to do.

Finally, the discussion being closed, the Speaker inquired whether there was any objection to the resolution being offered.

Mr. JOHNSON objected.

The House then at 3 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. CULLUM in the Chair, on the President's message of 1867.

Mr. COBURN addressed the Committee on the question of the finances and currency. He argued against the proposition to return to specie payments, or to provide for an immediate payment of the national debt. He favored rather the adoption of such a policy as would diminish the demand for the precious metals, and at the same time increase their supply. By that means the way to specie payments would be open. He would not authorize any contracts payable in gold, either at their face or at a premium, for either would vastly augment the demand. He would cut down by the passage of a funding bill the rate of interest, and thus diminish the demand; and he would also cut off, as far as possible all imports of luxuries. On the other hand, he would develope the country, open every avenue of improvement, unlock the vast mines of the West, encourage the manufacturing interests, and turn the tides of commerce in favor of the United States. He would expend the currency to meet the reasonable wants of the people. By all these means he would increase individual wealth and ability to pay debts. This was the gradual and easy method of resumption which he favored, which, without destroying the values of labor and property, would elevate paper money to a gold standard. He believed the country needed more currency, and that the passage of a resumption law would be ineffectual, as the attempt to hoard gold would increase instead of diminishing its price.

Mr. SHANKS addressed the Committee in support of the resolution offered by him on the 7th of December, 1868, declaring it to be the duty of the Government of the United States to acknowledge the independence of the Provisional Government of Crete as an independent political State and to treat with it as such.

The Committee rose, and Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a bill to facilitate commercial intercourse between the several States and Territories and with foreign countries, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The House then, at 4:15 o'clock, adjourned.

MICHIGAN.

The Legislature—Message of Gov. Baldwin.

DETROIT, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Legislature met in joint convention this morning to hear the retiring Governor's message, which is a lengthy document and reviews the financial condition of the State at length. No time in the history of the State has its credit stood higher or its exhibit appeared more satisfactory than to-day. He says the sagacity, prudence and economy which have marked the management of the funds of the State for the last four years deserves commendation, and success has attended the reduction of the public debt since the close of the war, and the very large balance now in the treasury, $1,180,229 67, attest the wisdom of the Legislature and the high ability and strict faithfulness of the State Treasury. The total bonded debt is $3,614,078 49, and the trust fund debt is $2,031,440 63.

The two Houses again met this afternoon. Gov. BALDWIN delivered his inaugural message. In view of the highly favorable financial condition, the Governor recommends the State tax for the next two years to be reduced to as great an extent as can be done with safety to the interest of the State. He reviews the condition of the educational institutions, asylums and State Prisons, and recommends an application to Congress for assistance to enlarge St. Mary's Falls ship canal, and submits the importance of providing for thorough geological surveys of the States. He alludes to the defeated Constitution of 1868, and says that it is not probable another convention will be authorized for many years, yet changes will be required from time to time which may be effected by the separate submission of any proposed amendment and recommends that one to allow salaries to be fixed by the Legislature, and one to strike out the word white wherever it occurs, in the Constitution, be submitted to the people at the next general election. He refers very briefly to national affairs, and says, referring to the Presidential election, that the people desired peace, and have intrusted the administration of the Government to one who is pledged to peace. He hopes that the questions which have so long agitated and divided the country, are now to be settled forever. The Governor closes by urging on the Legislature the practice of rigid and wise economy in expenditures and appropriations.

A joint resolution was passed, unanimously petitioning Congress to pass the Copper Bill, now before the Senate.

TELEGRAMS.

A Postponement of the Peace Conference Asked for by Turkey.

The Haytien Insurrectionists Besieging Port-au-Prince.

Conflict in Virginia Between the Military and Negroes.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Sultan of Turkey Asks for a Postponement of the Peace Conference.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Sublime Porte has sent a communication to this city, asking for a postponement of the Conference on the Eastern Question for eight days, in order that instructions may be prepared for the representative of the Turkish Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Tenantry Outrages in Ireland.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The feeling among the tenantry in some parts of Ireland is very bitter against the landholders, and many cases of agrarian violence are reported.

The political news, both here and on the Continent, is meagre and unimportant to-day.

SPAIN.

A Communist Conspiracy Discovered.

MADRID, Thursday, Jan. 7.

It is reported that a communist conspiracy has been discovered in Jerez de la Frontera. An investigation of the affair is now in progress.

HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO.

The Haytien Rebels Cannonading Port-au-Prince—Salnave's Staff Attacked.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The following intelligence has been received from Hayti and St. Domingo:

The rebel General SAGET had advanced on Port-au-Prince and commenced a heavy cannonading, which was vigorously returned. President SALNAVE recently attended at Te Deum in the church at Miragoane. While there a party of rebels attempted to capture him, but he was seasonably informed of the plot by a woman, and made his escape; but his personal staff and suite of attendants were attacked by the conspirators and cut to pieces. Cape Haytien was closely besieged by the revolutionary forces.

Jacmel still remained in possession of the revolutionists, and was well prepared and able to resist the threatened attack of SALNAVE by land or sea. It is reported that the revolutionists have succeeded in purchasing a steamer in New-York.

The news from St. Domingo is unfavorable to the Government Party. Gen. ADON had crossed the frontier from Hayti and joined the rebel Gen. OGANDO'S forces. The position of President BAEZ was becoming critical.

MEXICO.

Complaints Against President Juarez—Another Revolution Predicted.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The French steamer *Imperatrice*, from Vera Cruz, brings still later dates from Mexico. There were many rumors, some of them claiming to come from reliable sources, that Mexico is on the eve of revolution. It is asserted that the people are disgusted with the administration of JUAREZ; that the President is controlled by LERDO DE TEJADA; that the Government officials do as they please, and there is no protection for American residents. An American was murdered outside the walls of Vera Cruz shortly before the sailing of the French steamer. The assassin although known to the authorities, was suffered to escape, and arrived at Havana yesterday. The United States Consul at Vera Cruz is powerless to obtain justice. The Mexicans are much incensed against the United States, and some of them clamor for another war. It was reported that Gen. ALATORRE would head a revolution against JUAREZ, and for the purpose of placing PORFIRIO DIAZ at the head of the Republic.

CUBA.

Removal of the Statues of Queen Isabella—Captain General Dulce's Proclamation.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Last night, by order of the Government, all the statues of Queen ISABELLA, and other symbols of the late dynasty, were removed from the squares and public buildings in the city.

Captain-General DULCE has issued his anxiously awaited proclamation. It is addressed to Cubans. He says: "I will brave every danger, accept every responsibility for your welfare. The revolution has swept away the Bourbon Dynasty, tearing up by the roots a plant so poisonous that it putrified the air we breathed. To the citizen shall be returned his rights, to man his dignity. You will receive all the reforms which you require. Cubans and Spaniards are all brothers. From this day Cuba will be considered as a Province of Spain. Freedom of the Press, the right of meeting in public and representation in the national Cortes—the three fundamental principles of true liberty—are granted you." Gen. DULCE concludes as follows: "Cubans and Spaniards: Speaking in the name of our mother, Spain, I adjure you to forget the past, hope for the future and establish union and fraternity."

The news received from the interior to-day is to the effect that Count VALMASEDA is marching toward Bayamo.

The revolutionary forces, strong in numbers, are besieging Gibara and other towns, and 2,000 of them are holding Col. LONO in check at Tumas.

The Marquis of Santa Lucia and Gen. CASTILLO, at the head of rebel bands, remain in the neighborhood of Puerto Principe.

Provisions are arriving at Santiago for the troops and famishing people of the interior.

Senor VASQUEZ, who was killed by a Spanish officer yesterday, was buried at an early hour this morning. Many of his friends accompanied the corpse from the house of the deceased to the cemetery, and while on the way some Cubans excited seditious cries; but otherwise the affair passed off quietly, though the Cubans intended to make the funeral a political demonstration.

ST. THOMAS.

A Fearful Storm—Disasters to Shipping.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Intelligence has been received from St. Thomas of a fearful storm in that vicinity. The following British vessels had put in there in distress: Ship *Julia*, Newport, England, for New-York; bark *Stella*, Troon, for New-York, and schooner *Minnie Arnold*, Havana, for New-York; also American bark *Jane Adeline*, Portland, for Cardenas. All these vessels were leaking more or less, and some had lost masts and spars. All except the last mentioned will discharge cargo.

VENEZUELA.

Tranquillity Throughout the Island.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Advices from Carracas show that tranquillity prevailed throughout the country. No event of importance had taken place since the last arrival.

More Indian Outrages Reported.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The *Democrat's* special from Cheyenne says that a party of Indians came within three miles of Laporte yesterday afternoon, and drove two men from their teams, capturing four horses, then drove off eighty-one horses and mules belonging to JIM MOON. They also attacked Park Station, but were driven away. A messenger from Gray's Ranche reports all the horses from that point to the lower branch of the Powder River, numbering 112, driven off since Christmas, as well as 120 horses and mules from Laporte and Whitcomb's Ranche on Box Elder. A party of Indians were seen from the Bluffs near Laporte this afternoon.

VIRGINIA.

Trouble with Negroes in Princess Anne County—The Military Resisted.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Jan. 7.

A communication was received last night from the Sheriff of Princess Anne County, addressed to the commanding officer of this post, stating that in attempting to serve a writ of ejectment he had been forcibly resisted by a band of about fifty negroes. In compliance with a request for assistance to execute the law and preserve the peace, the military commander sent a force of twenty men to the aid of the civil authorities. Later information has been received from the scene of the disturbance, to the effect that in an encounter to-day between the military and the negroes a sergeant had been mortally wounded and three negroes killed. The officer commanding the detachment has made application for reinforcements. He says the negroes in the surrounding country are arming and threatening an open attack. An additional military force will probably be sent out to-night.

MISSOURI.

Assembling of the Legislature—Prize Fighters.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Missouri Legislature met at Jefferson City to-day. The Senate, after swearing in new members, adjourned until to-morrow.

In the House, members, according to the list furnished by the Secretary of the State, were sworn in, and the House adjourned until to-morrow. The list of the Secretary of the State omitted the members from the eight counties, returns from which were thrown out by the Secretary in counting the vote of the State.

The annual election of officers of the Merchants' Exchange took place to-day. G. P. PLANT was elected President, and HENRY ROMEYER and NATHANIEL COLE, Vice-Presidents.

What is known as the Madison County Territory, about three miles above the centre of the city, has been sold to Messrs. MITCHELL, MILTENBERGER & TANSEY, of the St. Louis Transfer Company, for $100,000.

G. A. PFAU, a Post Office clerk, who was arrested a day or two since, for abstracting letters, was committed to jail to-day in default of $5,000 to appear before the United States Grand Jury.

JIM ALLEN, who is to fight BILL DAVIS on the 12th inst., arrived here to-day, where he will complete his training. It is not known where the fight will take place. A large crowd is expected. It is said that GALLAGHER and ELLIOTT will fight in the same ring. BILL DAVIS was bound over to-day to answer a charge of assault with intent to kill, on the 28th ult. This will not interfere with the coming fight between him and ALLEN.

A libel petition was filed in the United States District Court to-day, by BARTON ABLE, Revenue Collector, against L. B. DELAINE, asking the forfeiture of DELAINE'S rectifying establishment, valued at $50,000, on the ground of its being operated within 600 feet of a distillery, which is in violation of the law.

The citizens of St. Joseph are organizing a company to build a bridge across the Missouri River at that point.

Branches of black cherry trees were brought to this city to-day in full bloom. It is feared that the present warm weather will result in bringing vegetation to such an extent that the future frost will kill it in this region.

The Madison County Ferry, which was sold yesterday, was really bought by the St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company. The boats will be used for the transfer of freight cars from that road to this side of the river; also to the North Missouri River, if required, the road there being of the same gauge as the Chicago Road. When this arrangement is perfected, freight can be shipped from Chicago or other points East to the end of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, when the bridge across the Missouri River at Kansas City is completed, without breaking bulk.

The Senatorial Contest in Maine—A Tie Vote.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Jan. 7.

A caucus of Republicans of both branches of the Legislature was held this evening to nominate a candidate for Senator. Hon. CHARLES R. WHIDDEN, of Calais, was chosen President. The whole number of votes cast was 149 and one blank. Of these, seventy-five were for Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN and seventy-four for Hon. L. M. MORRILL. By the statutes of Maine a blank vote is held to be no vote. Great excitement prevails.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Committee appointed to receive the votes for a candidate for Senator reported 149 votes and one blank. HAMLIN, 75; MORRILL, 74. A motion was immediately made to declare HAMLIN the nominee. Mr. LANG, Chairman of the Committee, here stated that the gentleman who threw blank had stated that he intended to vote for MORRILL. After much discussion, and, pending the motion, a motion to adjourn without day was made and carried, the Chairman stating that if the caucus adjourned it would be without a declaration from the Chair, or by the caucus, that any nomination had been made.

The Tennessee Legislature—Union Men Murdered by a Rebel.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Jan. 7.

In the lower branch of the Legislature to-day, Mr. RYDER introduced a bill providing for a State Convention to amend the Constitution, so as to extend the right of suffrage to those now disfranchised. An animated discussion is expected on the bill to-morrow.

A Mr. HAMPTON and his son, both Union men, were killed in Dickson County last Sunday morning by a tenant, whom they endeavored to dispossess by force. The tenant was a returned rebel soldier.

The latest advices from Bedford state that it is not known that any one was hurt in the affray at Shelbyville last Saturday night, between the Kuklux and negroes. The negroes fought with spirit and saved their school-house, the destruction of which appeared to be the object of the raid. The old citizens generally declare that these outrages of the Klan shall be stopped, to accomplish which they must organize in support of the authorities.

Valedictory Message of Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Gov. CLAFLIN will be inaugurated, and deliver his message on Saturday. The valedictory address of Gov. BULLOCK was read in the Legislature to-day. It was quite lengthy, giving an exhibit of the financial, educational and material interests of the Commonwealth. The total funded and unfunded debt of the State at this time is $27,735,870, an increase during three years of about $4,500,300. The several sinking funds applicable to the reduction of the funded debt already amount to $9,500,000. The advance in the market value of the securities which compose the sinking funds is more than $1,250,000. The unfunded debt of the State is less than $1,000,000.

Rev. O. T. WALKER, Baptist, was to-day elected Chaplain of the House.

S. C. SINE, said to be a clergyman, residing at Somerville, is under arrest, charged with stealing books from bookstores.

Adjournment of the Arizona Legislature—More Indians Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Arizona advices state that Shorum, Chief of the Hualapia Indians, escaped from the guard while *en route* to San Francisco for confinement.

The Arizona Legislature adjourned Dec. 16, after a harmonious session. A number of acts were passed. The Territorial Prison was located at Phœnix, on Salines River. Congress was asked for more troops and a premium was offered for the sinking of artesian wells upon the desert lands. Both Houses passed resolutions of thanks to Gov. MCCORMICK for his long and faithful services.

Col. RICE has organized an expedition against the savages. He surprised and destroyed two villages, and killed eleven and captured twenty Indians. He also captured a large quantity of supplies.

The Republican members of the Nevada Legislature held a caucus and unanimously nominated WILLIAM M. STEWART for United States Senator.

NEW-MEXICO.

Fight at Central City Between White and Colored Troops—Murders by Mexicans.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Jan. 7.

A Santa Fe dispatch of the 6th inst. reports an affray between the white and colored troops stationed at Central City, near "Pinos Altos," in which two white and three colored soldiers were killed and a large number wounded.

The difficulty originated at a ball given by the white troops. The negroes claimed a right to dance and participate in the festivities, which was refused them by the whites. A fight ensued, and afterward the colored troops obtained reinforcements from the fort and returned to the ball room, and killed the white soldiers as they left the house. It is reported that they burned the building, and ravished the wife and daughter of the owner.

Another correspondent writing from San Miguel County, states that a party of armed men, supposed to be Mexicans, entered the town of Esteritos, took all the men prisoners and carried them off fifteen miles, when they hung one and shot two of the prisoners; the others succeeded in making their escape. It was believed that this was done in revenge for the murder of two Texans, who were killed near Apache Springs. The neighborhood was infested with a powerful gang of Mexicans, half-breed Indians, white horse thieves and murderers, which the civil officers are unable to suppress.

Message of Gov. Marshall to the Minnesota Legislature.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, Jan. 7.

Gov. MARSHALL submitted his Message to the Minnesota Legislature to-day. He pronounced the financial condition of the State good. The receipts for the past year were $836,550, and the expenditures $762,315. The taxable property has increased fifteen per cent. in value since 1867, and the school fund exceeds $2,000,000. Last year the wheat crop was sixteen millions of bushels.

Rev. CHAS. ELLIOTT, D. D., one of the oldest Methodists in Iowa, died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, last night.

Suits have been commenced in the Superior Court to make good the title of the city to its real estate, the possession of which is alleged to have been detained by forged title.

Last night, JACQUIN'S brewery, in Washington, Tazewell County, Ill., was burned. The loss will foot up $11,000.

The Delaware Legislature—Message of the Governor.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, Jan. 7.

Gov. SAULSBURY'S message was communicated to the Legislature yesterday. He refers very fully to the State finances. The total State debt is $1,556,000. This includes the bonds loaned to the Delaware Railroad and the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, amounting to $346,000, all of which is secured to the State by mortgage. The Governor recommends a direct State tax, to include funds, mortgages and machinery, and a tax which will reach the National Banks. He suggests to the Legislature it may be necessary to revoke the charter of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company because of its refusal to pay the ten cents tax on passengers.

New-Hampshire Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Republican State Convention met here to-day. Gov. HARRIMAN was chosen chairman and made a lengthy address. ONSLOW STEARNS was chosen as the candidate for Governor by acclamation. He briefly addressed the Convention, returning thanks for the honor conferred.

The Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Indiana Legislature convened in regular session this morning. In the Senate, Hon. JOHN R. CRAVENS, of Madison, was chosen President *pro tem.*, and Major O. M. WILSON, principal Secretary. In the House, Hon. A. P. STANTON, of Indianapolis, was elected Speaker. The inauguration of Gov. BAKER and Lieut.-Gov. CUMBACK will take place to-morrow.

The Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Jan. 7.

In the House of Representatives to-day a resolution was introduced authorizing the Governor to take such steps as he may deem proper to test the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill.

The Florida Legislature.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 7.

Gov. REED'S Message was sent to the Legislature this morning, and was read in the Senate. Nothing important was done in the House. C. M. CHENEY has been chosen State Printer. Returns of the vote for Representative to Congress indicate the reëlection of HAMILTON by 200 majority.

Canadian Policemen Shot by Desperadoes.

GANANOQUE, Ontario, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Last night a party of four policemen proceeded to the house of a noted character named CHAPMAN to cause his arrest, and also that of "Carry" CHASE, for burglary and horse stealing. CHASE and CHAPMAN resisted by drawing their revolvers. Shots were exchanged and a general fight ensued. Three of the police were shot, two, it is feared, fatally. CHAPMAN was shot in the arm. Both he and CHASE escaped. Intense excitement prevails, and large bodies of men have been dispatched in all directions to secure their arrest.

LONDON, Ontario, Thursday, Jan. 7.

FINLAYSON & Co.'s dry-goods establishment on Dundas-street was destroyed by fire last night. The loss will amount to $30,000.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—A brakeman named COBURN, on the Boston freight train on the Old Colony Railroad, was knocked from a car by striking a bridge at Lincoln's Crossing, North Raynham, this morning, and instantly killed. Three cars passed over his body.

HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The Wyamouck Institute and Seminary for young ladies at Lebanon Centre, in this County, was destroyed by fire last evening. There were but few boarders in the building at the time, and no lives were lost. Only a small portion of the furniture and books were saved. The loss is quite heavy, and the insurance very light.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 7.—The Supreme Court to-day granted a peremptory *mandamus* requiring the acting Mayor of Charleston to declare who was elected Mayor of that city on the 10th of November last. Gov. SCOTT was served with an injunction to-day restraining him from issuing bonds to bullholders of the Bank of the State of South Carolina for bills funded. Nothing of importance was done in the Legislature to-day.

ELMIRA, Jan. 7.—Mr. SAMUEL GODDARD, a freight conductor on the Northern Central Railroad, was run over by the cars to-day at State Line, Penn., and injured so badly as to require amputation of one leg. He was jumping on the train, and slipped and fell under the cars.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 7.—The Ogeechee troubles are about ended. The Deputy Sheriff, with a guard of eight United States soldiers, brought in 67 prisoners to-day.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 7.—The baggage car of the express train for Louisville, this afternoon, when near Brownsville, was discovered to be on fire. The train was stopped, but before the fire was extinguished the car and the greater portion of its contents, including some of the mail, was destroyed.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Day Calendar, Friday, Jan. 8.—Nos. 19, 21 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The County Budget—Organization of the Board for 1869.

The Board of Supervisors met at noon yesterday, Mr. WM. M. TWEED in the chair.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, the Board proceeded to ballot for a presiding officer, and, on the first ballot, Mr. ROCHE received nine votes, and was declared to be duly elected.

Mr. ROCHE, on taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor done him in being twice elected President of the Board, and called attention to the condition of the county finances.

A ballot was then taken for Clerks, &c., which resulted in all the old *attachés* being reelected.

The following communication was received from the Comptroller, and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes:

COUNTY BUDGET FOR 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, } COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan 4, 1869.

Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

The fifth section of the act chap .854, Laws of 1868, provides that "hereafter all estimates for the anticipated annual expenditures of all boards and departments of the County Government of New-York, shall be made by the chief officer of every such board and department, in connection with the Mayor and Comptroller of said City, and submitted to the Board of Supervisors of said county at the first meeting thereof in January of each year." • • •

In accordance with such provision, the clerks of the several County Courts and other officers of the County Government have forwarded to me statements of the amounts which will be required by the offices and departments under their charge during the present year; and the same having been acted upon by the Mayor and Comptroller, I have the honor to submit herewith the amount of appropriations required in each case, as approved by them.

The estimates of the Board of Metropolitan Police, Metropolitan Board of Health, and College of the City of New-York, payable from the County Treasury, together with amount required for payment of the quota of the County of New-York of the State tax, and the amounts to be raised for the several public institutions and asylums, in pursuance of law, are also herewith submitted.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of the County Government are classed under the following general heads: I.—The Legislative Department; II.—The Executive Departments; III.—The Judiciary; IV.—State Taxes; V.—Miscellaneous.

I.—The Legislative Department.

The appropriations required to be made for this Department are estimated as follows:

Advertising	$30,000 00
County contingencies	40,000 00
Lighting and cleaning, and supplies for County offices	90,000 00
Printing for Legislative Department	40,000 00
Printing for Executive Departments and Judiciary	35,000 00
Repairs to county buildings and offices	40,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	38,300 00
Stationery, law and blank books	40,000 00
Support of prisoners in the County Jail	85,350 00
Total	$378,650 00

II.—The Executive Departments.

The following are the departments or offices included in this division, viz.: 1. The Keeper of Harlem Bridge. 2. The Department of Finance. 3. The Board of Commissioners of McComb's Dam Bridge. 4. The Metropoli an Board of Health. 5. The Metropolitan Police Commissioners. 6. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. 7. The Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings.

The appropriations estimated for said departments are as follows:

Care and maintenance of Harlem (Third-avenue) Bridge	$2,000 00
Contingencies—Comptroller's Office	10,000 00
Contingencies—Inspection of buildings	5,000 00
Election expenses	90,000 00
Interest on loans	150,000 00
Interest on assessment fund stock	141,696 00
Interest on Court-house stock	156,000 00
Interest on riot damages indemnity bonds	43,880 00
Interest on riot damages redemption bonds	60,000 00
Interest on soldiers' bounty fund bonds	240,000 00
Interest on soldiers' substitute bounty redemption bonds	120,000 00
Interest on soldiers'substitute and relief redemption bonds	56,802 00
Interest on soldier.' bounty fund redemption bonds, No. 2	26,362 00
Interest on soldiers' bounty fund bonds, No. 3	53,206 00
Interest on bonds issued for repayment of taxes	95,536 00
McComb's Dam Bridge, care and maintenance of	5,000 00
Metropolitan Board of Health Fund	110,186 15
New-York County Bonds, issued for repayment of taxes—annual installment	452,900 00
Police Fund	2,638,291 07
Police—contingent expenses	14,350 00
Rents	9,800 00
Salaries—Executive Departments	227,300 00
Stationery and Blankbooks, for Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	9,500 00
Supplies for the Police	74,724 00
Total	$4,790,532 22

III.—The Judiciary.

Under this head are included the following Courts and County Officers, viz.:

Courts.—1. The Supreme Court. 2. The Court of Oyer and Terminer. 3. The Court of General Sessions. 4. The Super or Court. 5. The Court of Common Pleas. 6. The Surrogate's Court. 7. The Marine Court. 8. The Court of Special Sessions.

County Officers.—1. The Sheriff. 2. The County Clerk. 3. The District-Attorney. 4. The Coroners. 5. The Recorder. 6. The City Judge. 7. The Legal Adviser of the Board of Supervisors. 8. The Register. 9. The Commissioner of Jurors. 10. Translator to the Courts of Record. 11. The Registrar of Criminal Courts. 12. Chief Clerk of Board of Police Justices.

The appropriations which are required to be made for this branch of the Government are indicated by the following titles, viz.:

Coroners' fees	$51,500 00
Disbursements and fees of county officers and witnesses	73,000 00
Repairing and preserving records, County Clerk's Office	20,000 00
Salaries—Judiciary	557,745 00
Total	$701,245 00

IV.—State Taxes.

Under this head is included the appropriation required for the payment of the quota of the County of New-York, of State Taxes for 1868-9.

County Treasurer—To pay State Taxes $4,629,597 79

V.—Miscellaneous.

Under this head are included the following appropriations:

Asylum for Idiots	$570 00
College of the City of New-York	125,000 00
Children's Aid Society	40,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	12,648 48
Institution for the Blind	7,702 17
New-York Juvenile Asylum	75,000 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum	2,768 10
Nursery and Child's Hospital	11,000 00
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children	110,000 00
Magdalen Female Benevolent Asylum	2,000 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum	261,668 75
Salaries—Legislative Department	38,300 00
Executive departments	227,300 00
Judiciary	557,745 00
General expenses of County Government	525,150 00
Total	$1,016,886,713 76

The following statement exhibits the amount of tax levied in 1868, and the estimate of the amount required for 1869:

	Amount of Tax levied in 1868.	Estimate of Taxation in 1869.
For the State	$4,554,426 85	$4,629,597 79
For City purposes, including Boards and Commissions	10,879,046 56	9,987,282 99
For County purposes, including Boards and Commissions	7,082,788 61	6,177,115 97
	$22,520,259 02	$20,793,996 75
To supply deficiencies arising from erroneous assessments, insolvencies, &c	627,634 05	600,000 00
Totals	$24,147,893 07	$21,393,996 75

The President then announced the following as the

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1869.

Annual Taxes—William M. Tweed, Orison Blunt, Andrew Williamson, James Hayes.

Civil Courts—Andrew Bleakley, James Hayes, Andreas Willmann, John Brice.

County Officers—James Hayes, Sheridan Shook, Smith Ely, Jr., Andrew Bleakley.

Criminal Courts and Police—John Brice, Andreas Willmann, G. N. Herrman, Isaac J. Oliver.

Printing and Stationery—Orison Blunt, John Fox, Henry Smith, William M. Tweed.

Public Charities and Correction—Smith Ely, Jr., James Hayes, Orison Blunt, G. N. Herrman.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES FOR 1869.

Armories and Drill-Rooms—Andreas Willmann, John Brice, Sheridan Shook, William M. Tweed, John Fox, Henry Smith.

Court-Houses—William M. Tweed, John Fox, Isaac J. Oliver, Orison Blunt.

Fuel—John Fox, Orison Blunt, Andrew Bleakley, Smith Ely, Jr.,

Harlem Bridge—Andrew Bleakley, Andreas Willmann, G. N. Herrman, Smith Ely, Jr.

Jurors to Chamber and Room—Andreas Willmann, John Fox, James Hayes, Orison Blunt.

Mad Stones—G. N. Herrman, John Brice, Andrew Bleakley, Orison Blunt.

Salaries—Isaac J. Oliver, Andrew Bleakley, G. N. Herrman, John Brice.

Taxation of Incorporations—Andrew Bleakley, William M. Tweed, Smith Ely, Jr., Orison Blunt.

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction took place at No. 1 Bondstreet yesterday. Nothing out of the usual order of routine business was transacted. The Commissioners expected to have been in their new and handsome building, on the corner of Third-avenue and Eleventh-street, before this time, but the strike among the bricklayers delayed the work about three months. The exterior work of the building is, however, at length completed, and the plasterers and carpenters are pushing their work rapidly forward to completion. The Commissioners confidently expect to occupy the building early in March, and the change will be a great relief to them, as their present quarters are overcrowded, and it is with difficulty that outside persons, having business with them, can reach them during business hours. The new building will be complete in all its arrangements and details, and each department will be separate and distinct from the others. It is built of Philadelphia pressed brick, with black mortar pointing, free stone facings, and Mansard roof, and presents a very unique appearance.

The only items on the minutes of their meeting yesterday that are at all interesting to the public are, first, that the Commissioners of Emigration, having declined to pay the sum of $69,172 49, awarded to the Commissioners of Charities, for charges for patients and vagrants, and tendered in lieu thereof $58,995,17, the Commissioners of Charities have accepted that offer; and, second, Dr. R. S. TRACY was appointed Medical Inspector of the Institutions, with a salary of $600 per annum.

An Insane Author in Prison.

A day or two ago Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Court, committed Prof. EMIL FRANKLIN, the author of *Beauties of Shakespeare*, and formerly well known as a public reader, on a charge of insanity. Mr. FRANKLIN was duly examined by Dr. NEALIS and Dr. ANDERSON, physicians attached to the City Prison, and they declared him to be insane. Yesterday Judge DOWLING ordered him to be committed to the Lunatic Asylum. Since his incarceration FRANKLIN has written a multitude of letters, using the leaves of his memorandum book for the purpose, to President JOHNSON, Secretary SEWARD, Gen. GRANT, Gen. SHERMAN, Alderman COMAN, Judge CHASE, the Austrian Consul-General in this City, the editors of the *Evening Post*, Sheriff O'BRIEN and others, in which he requests immediate attention to his case, as he has important business to transact. The author also hints, in a dark and mysterious manner, that the consequence of non-attention would be something fearful.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Ward Police, arrested MARY WILSON yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a pocket-book from the dress pocket of Mrs. MARGARET A. SCRIBNER, a resident of Tarrytown, N. Y. The lady was passing down Broadway, when she stepped into a store, and soon after caught the woman WILSON with her hand in the pocket, and on turning round, found her pocket-book, containing a small sum of money, at her feet. When arraigned before the Magistrate, the prisoner was held for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

ANOTHER STREET OUTRAGE.

Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, HENRY CUNLIFFE, of No. 426 West Twenty-seventh-street, while in Tenth-avenue, near Thirty-first-street, was attacked by four persons who knocked him down, and, after beating him until he was almost insensible, rifled his pockets, but only succeeded in getting a few keys and other articles of no value. After they had left him, CUNLIFFE proceeded to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house where he made a report of the outrage and gave a description of his assailants. Yesterday Detective PHILIP REILLY arrested THOMAS PORTER and WILLIAM JONES, who were positively identified by CUNLIFFE as two of those who had been engaged in the attack upon him. They were consequently committed without bail to answer a charge of highway robbery at the General Sessions.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

Yesterday morning JOHN MCMAHON and WM. JENNINGS were driving horses, attached to coal carts, at a reckless rate, and when in Hudson-street Wm. CAMPBELL, of No. 466 Canal-street, was knocked down and run over by the cart of MCMAHON and badly injured. Officer FLEMING, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, took both MCMAHON and JENNINGS into custody, and they were committed to await the result of the injuries. The wounded man was conveyed to his residence, and his hurts were considered to be of a very serious character.

Card from Dr. Walter Scott Wells.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I ask you to do me the favor to state that the WALTER SCOTT WELLS referred to in your column of Police reports of the 5th inst., as having been detected in an attempt to commit burglary at the St. James Hotel on the night of the 2d inst., is not the undersigned?

WALTER SCOTT WELLS, M. D.,
No. 907 Broadway.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LECTURE ON "BLUE-BEARD."—A lecture was delivered Wednesday night, in the chapel of the New-York University, by Rev. Dr. DEEMS, upon the nursery story of "Blue-beard." The lecturer informed the audience that it was written two centuries ago by CHARLES PERRAULT, in France, a man of varied literary abilities, who had published works of a much higher order. The only records that existed in history of men who had killed several wives were those of the English HENRY VIII., who caused two to be executed, and the French GEORGE DELAVAL, Marshal of France in 1439, who killed six with his own hands, and married a seventh. These crimes, however, in that feudal and barbarous age, did not bring punishment upon him, but he was afterward burned to death for a State crime. The lecturer then read the story of Blue-beard, which, he thought, might have been written partly with a view of warning woman against curiosity and the breaking of promises. A similar caution, however, he thought, could just as well be applied to men. He considered that PERRAULT may have taken his story from a legend of a rich old man, who was said to have been murdered by the brothers of his young wife, with her concurrence, for his money. The matter and manner of the lecture seemed more especially intended for children, but few of these were present.

THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday, at his office, in the case of THOMAS MULLENS, a native of Ireland, aged 26, who died in consequence of a fracture of both legs, sustained on the 30th ult., by being run over by a dummy engine on the Second-avenue Railroad, near Sixty-fifth-street. The case has already been reported. The evidence in the case showed that the dummy was proceeding at the rate of ten miles an hour. The jury rendered the following as their verdict: "That the deceased, THOMAS MULLENS, came to his death by injuries received by being run over by a dummy engine on the Second-avenue Railroad, on the 30th of December, 1868, and we consider that the engineer, WILLIAM J. HARRIS, was guilty of culpable negligence in causing the death of deceased. And we censure the Second-avenue Railroad Company for allowing dummy engines to be driven at so rapid a rate of speed." The Coroner accordingly committed the engineer to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE RECENT HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at No. 301 Tenth-avenue, over the body of JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, a native of Ireland, and 31 years of age, who was run over by a car attached to the locomotive "Yonkers," on the 21 inst., at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that the Hudson River Railroad Company put stationary lamps at the place where the accident occurred.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—Special services are being held this week daily at the daily noon prayer meeting in the Canal-street Church, No. 17 Greene-street. The attendance is remarkably good, and the services are conducted with great spirit and interest. These noon daily prayer meetings are thoroughly catholic. Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., presides to-day.

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.—Dr. EDMUND R. PEASLEE commences a course of private lectures this evening for young men, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue. Members and other young men will be admitted free.

SUICIDE BY AN UNKNOWN WOMAN.—Yesterday afternoon an unknown woman, about 32 years of age, and plainly dressed, entered the Hunter's Point ferry-boat *Suffolk County* at James-slip, and stood near the forward cabin. When the steamboat reached the current amid stream, the woman unhooked the chain and leaped off the boat as it passed Pier No. 52. The steamboat was stopped, and an effort made to recover the body, without success, however. The hands on the ferry-boat *F. Woodruff* subsequently picked up the body, and it is now at the Morgue for identification and inquest.

FATAL FALL.—PATRICK O'DONNELL, a painter, residing in First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, fell yesterday morning from a suspended ladder in front of a new house in Fifty-second-street, where he was at work. The fall was so great that the man was instantly killed. The remains were taken to the Morgue for inquest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE WILLIAMSBURG POST OFFICE.—During the year 1868 the number of letters and newspapers delivered in Williamsburg by twelve carriers, and letters collected from lamp-post boxes, was as follows: Mail letters delivered, 762,679, against 646,163 in 1867; drop letters delivered, 69,463, against 32,450 in 1867; newspapers, 193,996, against 118,050 in 1867; letters collected, 280,400, against 83,189 in 1867. This great increase of postal business in Williamsburg is owing very largely to the efforts of Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, who spent much time and money to stir the authorities at Washington up to a sense of their duty to the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Mr. DARRIN, the Postmaster, has also been alert to establish new facilities and take proper advantages of old ones. The following comparative table is encouraging:

The business of the Williamsburg Post Office for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1848, amounted to $579 63
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1858, amounted to 2,830 42
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868, amounted to (exclusive of money-order business) 5,737 28
Amount paid on 314 orders during the quarter 9,474 16

A CHAPTER OF BURGLARIES.—Brooklyn appears to have become a favorite field for the exercise of the burglar's profession, and the marked success which attends all their efforts indicates that the thieves are expert, or that the Police are either inefficient or not sufficiently numerous to prevent the recurrence of these operations. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the house of Mrs. ANN KELLUM, No. 256 Navy-street, was entered by burglars, who carried off a valuable gold watch, a work-box containing a number of trinkets, various articles of jewelry and $16 in money..... On New Year's Eve Mr. BORROW'S store, No. 198 Fulton-street, was entered by burglars, who carried away wigs, braids, waterfalls and other similar articles, in all valued at $2,000. So far, nothing has been seen or heard of the thieves.....The jewelry store of GEORGE FALK, No. 235 Atlantic-street, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, who escaped with property valued at $35. In all these cases the thieves effected their escape.

FIRE IN STRONG-PLACE.—On Wednesday evening a fire took place in the second story of the residence of A. L. FULLERTON, No. 16 Strong-place, and before the flames could be extinguished damage was sustained to the amount of $1,600. Insured in the Atlantic and two other insurance companies. The origin of the fire was the gas-jet coming in contact with the window curtains.

A BAD FALL ON THE ICE.—Rev. Mr. WEAVER, pastor of the Protestant Methodist Church, Graham-avenue, E. D., fell on the ice, on Wednesday night, and sustained severe injuries. The reverend gentleman was married about a week ago to a Mrs. HYATT. He is without arms, and in falling was without the power to help himself.

SNEAK THEFTS.—Last evening a sneak thief entered the residence of Mr. SMITH in Third-street, near Bond, and stole from the hallway three overcoats, valued at $150.....The hallway of the residence of Mr. A. F. HAWLEY, No. 29 Poplar-street, was entered on the previous evening by a sneak thief, who stole Mr. HAWLEY'S overcoat, valued at $75.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH PEW RENTALS.—The amount of premiums on pews in Plymouth Church this year, amounts to $41,955; the assessed value of the pews $12,028, and the chair rentals $700, making a total income of $54,683, being about $5,000 in excess of the sum raised last year.

SALE OF THE NAVY-YARD ROBBER'S HORSES.—The horses which ROBERT D. BOGART left behind him when he fled, after robbing the Paymaster of the Navy-yard of about $20,000, have been appraised at $2,000, and will be offered for sale by the United States Marshal, on the 13th inst.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.—MICHAEL KENOE, indicted for attempting a rape on a little girl named ELIZA MATTHEWS, was brought up in the Court of Sessions yesterday, when he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

WORLD-MAKING.—Dr. BOYNTON will deliver the first of a course of lectures at the Athenæum, on Saturday evening, his subject to be "World-Making."

LECTURE BY MR. BEECHER.—Rev. H. W. BEECHER will deliver the next Sunday evening lecture at the Bethel of Plymouth Church, in Hicks-street, near Fulton.

NEW-JERSEY.

CONSOLIDATION OF HUDSON COUNTY.—The property owners of Hudson City met at Hoffman's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, to discuss the proposed consolidation of Hudson County. It was stated by Alderman GOETZEN, who called the meeting to order, that an agreement had been made in the Board of Freeholders to incorporate the following provisions into the bill to be presented to the Legislature, viz.: to form all the cities and townships of Hudson County, with the exception of Harrison, into one city, having one Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen, electing one from each ward. It had also been agreed that all debts previously contracted by the different local governments, should be liquidated by the people who contracted them. A debate followed on the feasibility of the proposed consolidation, a large proportion of the citizens present avowing themselves opposed to the proposition consolidation, and a resolution was finally adopted declaring that the project of consolidation was premature, and that it adopted it would not be beneficial to the people of Hudson County.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., Sutherland and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Preferred Causes and Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
1—Copeland vs. Bacon Commission Coal Co.
2—Jackson vs. Second-avenue Railroad Co.
3—Mansell et al. vs. Charteris, impleaded, &c.
4—Nassau Bank vs. Broadway Bank.
5—Sweet vs. Clark.
7—Sauran vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
2221—Wilcox vs. Wetzel et al.
2228—Same vs. Same.
2237—Fiitz et al. vs. Dixon.
2245—Treitel vs. Same.
2136—Anglo-Austrian Bk. vs. Fremont.
2239—Dewitt vs. Wetzel et al.
977—Barton vs. Isaacs et al.
2435—Claffin et al. vs. Griswold et al.
2441—Chadbourne vs. Massett et al.
2539—Shea vs. Richardson et al.
2591—McDaniels vs. Bemis.
2595—Burdsgye et al. vs. Manhattan Homes Co.
2652—Abbott, Rec'r, &c., vs. Walsh et al.
2655—Fields vs. Devlin et al.
2677—Hancock vs. Gomes et al.
2691—Cowles vs. Hill.
2535—Fielding et al. vs. Morgan et al.
2242—Spall vs. King.
2245—Potter vs. Hynan et al.
2265—Dunham vs. Carhart.
2269—Hoyt, Exr., &c., vs. Glendon.
2175—Holborow vs. Donevan.
2207—Hall et al. vs. Lord.
2297—Wash. Iron Works vs. Chamberlain et al.
2301—Dominguez vs. Dumberland Coal Co. of Nova Scotia et al.
2323—Avery vs. Barton et al.
2267—Knapp vs. Lesaynsky.
2431—Scribner vs. Mitchell.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 13 M.

Nos.
117—Jones vs. Bush.
118—Weaver vs. Bush.
119—Wood vs. Bush.
120—Wood vs. Bush.
55—Kennedy vs. Shaughnessey.
83—Valentine vs. Ludington.

Call No. 148—In re. Haven.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, Brady and Barrett, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The General Term calendar will be continued.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1302—Brackt vs. Boyde.
1232—Funck vs. Harnay.
1244—Yo ung vs. Grosch.
1251—Welsh vs. Empire Sewing Machine Co.
1303—Newman vs. Marks.
1315—Maczensie vs. Garmo.
1296—Starkman vs. Appleby.
1297—Lantzer vs. Murray.
1254—Knarr vs. Huntzas.
1256—Gibbons vs. Schonfield.
1261—Setter vs. Pfeifer.
1263—Oberst vs. Tamaro.
1265—Fassbury vs. Osborne.
1267—Tow wl. Same.
1268—Quilty vs. Cole.
1305—Gallagher vs. Devy.
1266—Schmidt vs. Kilmer.
1271—Seagrel vs. Schleicher.
1276—Heslin vs. Brady.
1278—Xavier vs. Hentsch.
1280—Smith vs. Fox.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA AND THE GIRARD ESTATE —EFFECT OF THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE CITY UPON THE TRUST—THE CHARITABLE PROVISIONS OF THE WILL—"SUPERSTITIOUS USES"—CHARITABLE REQUESTS—SOVEREIGN POWERS.

Madilene Henriette Girard et al. vs. The City of Philadelphia.—After decision in the original Girard will case, the City of Philadelphia and its suburbs being consolidated by an act of the Legislature of the State, the heirs revived their claim, contending that the act of consolidation defeated the trust for municipal purposes, by rendering it impossible of execution. The facts of this subsequent effort to defeat the charities of the will appear in the opinion of Mr. Justice Grier, dismissing the bill below, and as the opinion has never before been published, it is given as a statement of the case and the law applicable to it. The heirs of the late Stephen Girard have again come into Court, claiming a portion of the property devised by him to the City of Philadelphia. The case of Vidal vs. The Executors of Girard, (2 How., 17,) has put an end to any further controversy as to the validity of the trusts, and the power of the city to execute them. Nor do the heirs, who are complainants in this bill, pretend to call in question the masters finally and conclusively settled by that case. The facts which are supposed to rehabilitate the claims now asserted have been before this court for decision. Admitting that the will of Girard entirely excluded them from any claim of right to the property in question, they now contend that the Consolidation act has made it impossible for any to execute the trusts for municipal purposes, and, as a consequence, the heirs are entitled to that portion of the estate appropriated by the testator for such uses. It it shall appear that the effect of the Consolidation act is not that which the bill alleges, it may be unnecessary to discuss the question whether, if it were, the consequences assumed from it be legitimate. The will of Girard, after sundry bequests to his relatives and friends, and to certain specified charities, announces his great and favorite charity to be the establishment of a college for the education of poor orphans. It then proceeds: "Now, I give, devise and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my real and personal estate unto the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, in trust for the several uses, intents and purposes hereinafter mentioned and declared." The attempt to restrain the alienation of the realty, being imperative, cannot affect the validity of this devise. After many and very special directions as to the College, its construction and government, it further directs that two millions of the personal estate be appropriated to the building; and if this sum should not be sufficient, the remainder should be taken "from the final residuary fund hereinafter expressly referred to," and which is found in section 24, as follows: "And as it regards the remainder of said residue of my personal estate, to invest the same in good securities in like manner as to invest the interest and income thereof, from time to time, so that the whole shall form a permanent fund, and apply the income of said fund—first, to the further improvements and maintenance of the aforesaid College, as directed in the last paragraph of the twenty-first clause of this, my will; second, to enable the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia to provide more effectually than they now do for the security of the inhabitants of the said city, by a competent Police, including a sufficient number of watchmen really suited to the purpose, as to which I recommend a division of the city into watch districts, or four parts, each under a proper head; third, to enable the said corporation to improve the city property and the general appearance of the city itself, and in effect to diminish the burden of taxation, now most oppressive, especially on those who are least able to bear it. To all which objects, the prosperity of the city and the health and comfort of its inhabitants, I devote the said fund as aforesaid, and direct the income thereof to be applied yearly, and every year forever, after providing for the College as hereinbefore directed, as my primary object." After discussing at some length the effect of the Consolidation act, the opinion proceeds: Now it cannot be pretended that the Legislature had not the power to appoint another trustee if the act had dissolved the corporation, or to continue the rights, duties, trusts, &c., in the enlarged corporation. It has done so, and has given the widest powers to the trustees to administer the trusts and charities according to the intent of the testator, as declared in his will. The Legislature may alter, modify, or even annul the franchises of a public municipal corporation, although it may not impose burdens upon it without its consent. In this case the corporation has assented to accept the changes, assume the burdens, and perform the duties imposed upon it; and it is difficult to conceive how the corporation have forfeited their right to the charities which the law makes it their duty to administer. The objects of the testator's charity remain the same. While the city, large or small, exists, the trust is an existing and solid one; the trustee is vested by law with the estate, and the fullest power and authority to execute the trust. Whatever the fears or fancy of the complainants may be, as to the moral obliquity of this overgrown corporation, there is no necessary or natural inability which prohibits it from administering this charity as faithfully as it could before its increase. In fact it is a matter in which the complainants have no concern whatever, on any right to intervene. If the trust be not rightly administered, the *cestui que trust*, or the sovereign may require the Courts to compel a proper execution. In the case of Vidal the Supreme Court says that "if the trusts were in themselves valid in point of law, it is plain that neither the heirs of the testator, nor any other private person, would have any right to inquire into or contest the right of the corporation to take the property or execute the trust; this would exclusively belong to the State as *parens patriæ*, and its sole discretion." This is not an assertion that the Legislature, as *parens patriæ*, may interfere by retrospective acts to exercise the *cy pres* power, which has become so odious from its application in England to what were called superstitious uses. Baxter's case (Vernon) and other similar ones, cannot be precedents where there is no Established Church which can step in to avail of the superstition. But it cannot admit of a doubt that where there is a valid devise to a corporation, in trust for charitable purposes, unaffected by any question as to its validity because of superstition, the sovereign may interfere to enforce the execution of the trusts, either by changing the trustee, if the corporation be dissolved, or if not, by modifying or enlarging its franchises, provided the trust be not perverted, and no wrong done to the beneficiaries. Where the trustee is a corporation, no modification of its franchises, or change in its name, while the identity remains, can affect its rights to hold property devised to it for any purpose. Nor can a valid estate, in trust, lapse or become forfeited by any misconduct in the trustee, or inability in the corporation to execute it, if such existed. Charity never fails, and it is the right, as well as the duty of the sovereign, by the Courts and public officers, as also by legislation, (if needed,) to have the charities properly administered. Now, there is no complaint that the charity, so far as regards the primary and great object of the testator, is not properly administered, and it does not appear that there now is, or ever will be, any residue to apply to the secondary objects (the prosperity of the City, &c.) If that time should ever arrive, the question whether the charity shall be so applied as to have the "effect to diminish the burden of taxation on all the corporation, or only those within the former boundaries of the city, will have to be decided. The case of Soohan vs. The City (9 Casey) does not decide it. Nor is this Court bound to decide it. The answer shows how it may be done; and the corporation has ample power conferred on it to execute the trust according to either hypothesis; and if further power were necessary, the Legislature executing the sovereign power can certainly grant them. In the meantime the heirs at law of the testator have no concern in the matter, or any right to interfere by a bill *qui tam*. Their anticipations of the future perversion of the charity by the corruption or the folly of the enlarged corporation, and the moral impossibility of its just administration, are not sufficient reasons for the interference of this Court to seize upon the fund, or any part of it, and to deliver it up to the complainants, who never had, and by the will of Girard were not intended to have, any right, title or claim whatsoever to the property. For reasons set forth in the foregoing opinion, given in substance, the bill was dismissed, and from the decree appeal is taken to this Court, for alleged error in the above views.

Charles Ingersoll appears for the appellants; Jas. Lynd, Edward Olmsted and Wm. M. Meredith for the City of Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE STEVENSON COTTON CASE—SECOND DAY.

The United States vs. Vernon K. Stevenson.—In this case Assistant District Attorney Phelps stated that since the adjournment the preceding afternoon the Government had concluded to withdraw the motion to amend the information, and would now proceed with the trial on the original information.

Assistant District-Attorney Simmons opened the case on the part of the Government and stated that the information on which the action was based was filed on the 21st day of February, 1867, against certain property claimed by the Government, consisting of 3,000 bales of cotton valued at $1,000,000, alleged to have been wrongfully taken possession of by the defendant Stevenson. The Government was required to prove these things in order to secure the forfeiture of the property. First, the title to the 3,000 bales of cotton; second, the conversion of the same by the defendant, and third, the value of the same. The title of the United States to the cotton would depend upon acts committed by the defendant during the late rebellion against the authority of the United States. It would be necessary to refer to the several laws passed by Congress during the war, prohibiting commercial intercourse with the rebellious States.

Mr. Simmons reviewed the numerous Treasury regulations made during the war with respect to commercial transactions with the South, the proclamations of the President and acts of Congress, including the Confiscation act of 1861. The Government alleges that a large portion of the cotton in question was run through the blockade in utter violation of all the laws then in existence, which alone would subject the property to forfeiture. It is also alleged that the defendant, at the time of the conversion of the cotton, was an officer under the so-called Confederate States, he having been commissioned as Major in the Confederate army, and that he was thereafter, until the close of the war, engaged in buying cotton in the Southern States with the express purpose of running through the blockade to New-York and Boston, and receiving a premium from the Confederate Government for each one hundred bales so smuggled.

Assistant District-Attorney Phelps then offered in evidence a deposition of Francis A. Gaines, taken at Nashville, Tenn., March 5, 1866, before a commission issued from this district.

Mr. Seward, of counsel for defence, stated that he was aware of all the contents in the deposition, and in justice to the defendant he would have to object to all the questions asked and answered therein, and, in order to save time, he proposed to make a general objection to everything in the deposition, on the ground that none of the evidence given by the deponent proves or tends to prove the right or title of the Government to the property, and that it fails to prove the acts alleged to have been committed by the defendant during the Summer of 1865.

The Court refused to take the objections as counsel desired, as there were many questions in the deposition that could not be objected to, and as the counsel must make his objections to each separate question as it came up.

The deposition was then read, and was in substance as follows: Deponent was the Treasurer of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and of which Stevenson was President, and had known of Stevenson receiving commissions from the Confederate States Government.

Other depositions, tending to prove the acts alleged to have been committed by Stevenson, were read, and at 3 P. M. the case was adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE DE PUY CASE.

The United States vs. Jacob De Puy and Moses De Puy.—The trial of this case was commenced yesterday morning; considerable time was consumed by counsel on the Government's motion to consolidate the two indictments that are against the parties and try them together.

The Court held that the two indictments could very easily be tried together, but that sufficient notice had not been given to the defendants to prepare to try both indictments at once, and, therefore, the indictments would be tried separately, the trial of the second to follow immediately after the conclusion of the first.

A motion by the defendant's counsel for separate trials was denied. After the Jury had been empanelled, Assistant District Attorney Bell opened the case on the part of the Government. The indictment contains four counts. The first count alleges that the defendants, on the 15th of May, 1868, did knowingly and wilfully rescue, and aid, and assist in rescuing fifty barrels of spirits that were detained at a rectifying establishment on Forty-fifth-street, by a revenue officer named Thomas O'Callahan. The second count charges that the defendants, on the 16th of May, did wilfully and knowingly rescue, and attempt to rescue, and assist, and aid in rescuing thirty-two barrels of distilled spirits also detained at the same place and by the same officer as set forth in the first count. The third and fourth counts charge the defendants with knowingly and wilfully dispossessing and attempting to dispossess the said officer of the said eighty-two barrels of spirits.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bell's opening, the Government called *Henry L. Jewett*, who testified as follows: In May, 1868, I was Deputy Collector of the Sixth District and Revenue Inspector; I know the distillery and rectifying establishment in Forty-fifth-street, near East River; on the 11th of May I seized them both, and held the rectifying establishment until the 14th of May when I turned it over to Mr. O'Callahan, the Collector of the Ninth District; there were about fifty-three barrels and 2,000 gallons in the tank of the rectifying place—in all about 4,868 gallons, or 82 barrels.

Cross-examined—Mr. Field was the Collector of the Sixth District at the time; I had a special authority from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but independent of that, my authority as Revenue Inspector gave me the right to make seizures outside of my district; I made no recommendations to release any of the property; all the spirits seized were in the receiving house; I knew there was a Revenue officer by the name of Carter, who had his headquarters at Gen. Hillyer's; I have made but few seizures on information, and it was the practice to give the informers a certain part of the proceeds; I met DePuy in Forty-fifth-street, near First-avenue, in the morning of the seizure, and had a conversation with him at the time.

Re-direct—I had made the seizure when I met De Puy; I asked him where he was going so early in the morning, and he said he was going every there, (pointing to the distillery,) to get a load

Mercer-street, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to prison for three years.

BACCHANALIAN BURGLARS.

William Corley was jointly indicted with Owen Geerty and Richard Manus, but, as he was allowed a separate pleading, acknowledged his guilt, if the District-Attorney would accept a plea of burglary in the third degree. It appeared that the prisoner, with others not convicted, broke into the liquor store of Mr. Schwartz, No. 288 Elizabeth-street, on the 6th ult., and stole $50 worth of wine. Corley was sent to State Prison for two years and a half.

ABSENT WITNESSES.

John Hennessey, arraigned on a charge of burglary, pleaded not guilty. The Court assigned the prisoner Mr. T. Levin, Jr., to defend him. This case, with a number of others on the calendar, was postponed until Monday next, on motion of counsel for the respective accused, owing to the absence of material witnesses.

The Court adjourned until this morning, at 11 o'clock. The calendar for to-day will not be heavy.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The calendar yesterday again fell below the average, and embraced only fifteen cases of petit larceny, thirteen of assault and battery, four of cruelty to animals, one of gambling, and one of misdemeanor. There was a sufficient variety in the legal definition of the offences charged, but hardly any in the cases themselves, which were generally common-place and unvarying in character.

A PLAYFUL CARTMAN.

James Ledwith, being in charge of a horse and cart, preferred the Third-avenue Railroad track to any other route for his purposes, and so drove it to Ninth-street, immediately in front of a belated car. The driver of the car whistled a warning to clear the track, but the cartman was entirely satisfied with his position and paid no attention to the notice to quit. So he jogged along at a slow and easy rate for three blocks, the cars meantime accumulating behind him, to the intense annoyance of the passengers. The interference of a policeman was at last invoked, and that official pulled the horse out of the track; Ledwith, however, instantly pulled him in again, and was therefore arrested. He was found guilty yesterday, but the Magistrate suspended sentence, after giving him a severe lecture on the enormity of his offence, and warning him that any recurrence would be followed by the extreme penalty of the law.

A STROKE OF BUSINESS.

Edward Smelzkopf meeting Lawrence Butler in the street, invited that gentleman on sight to "stand treat." In recounting the circumstance Butler declared that he had never seen the hard-looking man with the hard name before in his life, yet he accepted the invitation which he extended, and the pair adjourned to a neighboring groggery. Butler, in paying for the drinks, displayed $20. This money he returned to his pocket, but declares that his companion subsequently abstracted it. The Court considered it probable, and Smelzkopf was awarded a term of one month in the Penitentiary.

A FUILE CHASE.

Mr. Bergh took exception to the manner in which a horse attached to a Madison-avenue stage, and warned the driver, William H. Connor, that he was violating the law in using him. Connor said that it would be no use to go back to the stable, as the authorities there would send the horse out again; but upon the continued remonstrance of Mr. Bergh consented to do so and turned around. Mr. Bergh followed to make sure that the promise was fulfilled, and saw the driver suddenly turn about and drive down town at his topmost speed. He gave chase and succeeded in overtaking Connor and handing him into the custody of an officer. Yesterday, the driver succeeded in proving that the horse was not lame, but only a little stiff, and that the veterinary surgeon had prescribed work as a specific for that stiffness. Hence an acquittal followed.

BRUTALITY PUNISHED.

It was shown by the evidence that Henry Brown, for the purpose of venting his spleen against a man, had taken a heavy piece of timber and knocked down a horse. The fresh cost him $25 in a fine for this cruelty, which was stated to have been unprovoked upon the part of the animal as it was brutal.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 7, 1869.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	110¾	10 Park Bank	147
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	110¾	6 Oak. Nat. Bank	135¾
1,000 do	111¼	60 do	136
10,000 U. S. 5-20s R., '62.	107½	125 Fourth Nat. Bank.	101
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	108	25 Ninth N. & Bank ..	103
5,000 do ...small	11⅜	200 Canton Co	51
5,000 do ...c	111¾	100 do	51¼
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64..	108½	100 do	51¾
1,000 do	108¾	50 Spring M. Coal	40
10,000 do ...s3	108½	200 West. U. T	54¼
11,880 U. S. 5-20, C., '65.	108¾	20 Pacific Mail	120¾
do ...s3	109¼	100 do ...c	120¾
20,000 do	109¾	150 do	120¾
10,000 do	109¾	100 do ...s30	120¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 10-40, R.	109¾	100 do	120¾
10,000 do ...s3	110⅜	100 Cen. Coal. bot. call	50
68,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..	108¾	300 N. Y. Cen.	156⅝
do ...new	108¾	100 do ...2d call	156⅝
10,000 do ...new	108¾	100 Erie	39¾
10,000 do ...s3	108¾	150 Erie Pr. ...bet. call	69¾
128,100 U. S. 5-20 C., '67,	108¾	150 Hudson R. & R.	124
do ...s3	108¾	150 Hud. R. & R. ...bet. call	87¾
$5,000 do	108¾	100 do ...bet. call	87¾
25,000 do ...bot.	108⅝	21 Reading	94¾
5,000 do ...c	108⅝	200 do ...s3	94¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	108¾	150 Mich. Cen.	112¾
18,000 N. Y. 6s, 2s., 5 y.	112¾	13 do	112¾
do Loan.	107⅝	30 C. C. & I. C.	30
6,000 N. Y. 6s, '73	102	200 Mich. So. & N. L.	69¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, 6s, new	68	400 do ...s30	69¾
3,000 do	68¼	400 Clev. & Pitts.	86¾
20,000 do	68¼	500 do ...s30	86¾
5,000 do ...bot. call	68¼	10 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85¾
15,000 do ...2d call	68¼	400 do	84¾
20,000 N. C. 6s, 6s, new	36	100 do	84¾
10,000 do	62¾	200 do ...b15	85¾
10,000 do ...2d call	63	200 Clev. & Tol.	101½
5,000 N. Carolina 6s, 2d call	65¼	90 do ...s30	101½
10,000 do	66	500 Chi. & Rock Island	118¼
3,000 Missouri 6s, 6s	87¾	100 do	118¼
5,000 do ...2d call	87¾	400 do ...b10	118¼
5,000 Mo. 6s, R. & St. Jo.	71¾	200 do ...s30	118¼
10,000 La. State 6s	69	300 do ...c	71¾
50,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	63¾	100 do ...b5	71¾
5,000 do ...s.5	63¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90
5,000 do	63¾	400 do ...c	91¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90¾	100 do ...b5	91¾
4,000 Erie 1st M.	102	100 Tol., W. & W.	61¾
5,000 Ath. & T. H. 2d M.	87	100 do	61¾
1,000 Mich. C. 8s, 6s, 8	113	400 do	61¾
12,000 C. & T. S. F. 8s.	100	200 do	61¾
5,000 C., C. & I. C., '77,	74½	15 P., Ft. W. & C.	117¾
1,000 Chic. & Mil. 1st.	90	50 do	118
1,000 T. & W. Equip. B	74	200 Att. & T. H. Pf	63
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.	98¾	200 Chi. & Alton	148
1,000 do	98¾	120 Ohio & Miss.	36¾
5,000 St. L. & Iron M. R., 1st M. Bds.	86¾	30 do ...c	35¾
2,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	102	500 H. & St. J. Pf.	92¾
10 Bank of Commerce	119¾	100 do	92¾
30 Amer. Ex. Bank	114	100 C., C. & Ind. Cent.	44¾

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110¾	100 Canton Co	51¾
5,000 do	110¾	200 do	b10 52
58,000 do	110¾	200 do	52
41,500 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	111¾	40 Adams Ex.	b15
68,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112¾	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	24½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '63.	108¾	100 Mer. Un. Ex.	14
24,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	108¾	20 do	13¾
191,000 do	109	200 Erie	39¾
34,000 do	109¾	do	39¾
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	108¾	200 do	39¾
5,000 do	109¾	500 do	39¾
5,000 do	109¾	100 do	39¾
68,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	108¾	100 do	b30 39¾
800 do ...small	108	200 Erie Pf.	84¾
35,000 U. S. 6-20 C., '67,	108¾	200 Reading	94¼
do ...s3	108¾	25 Mich. So. & N. I.	90¾
10,000 do ...b5	108¾	100 do	90¾
125,000 do ...c	108¾	100 do	90¾
110,000 do	108¾	100 Pf., Ft. W. & C.	118¾
4,000 do	108¾	200 do	118¾
10,000 do ...b5	108¾	100 Chi. & N. W.	85¾
1,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.,	108¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85¾
10,000 do	108¾	200 Clev. & Tol. ...b30	102¼
1,800 do	108¾	100 do	102¼
16,000 do	108¾	200 Mil. & St. P. ...b5	89¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, ex-c.	68¾	100 do	89¾
11,000 Tenn. 6s, new	68¼	100 T., W. & W. ...b30	61¾
1,000 do	68¼	100 do	61¾
9,000 do	68¾	100 Morris & Essex	92
13,000 N. Car. 6s	65	100 Chi. & Gt. E.	45
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new	62¾	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.	93¾
4,000 Mo. 6s, 6s, R.	87¾	100 New-Jersey Cen.	114
15,850 C., C. & I. R. 1st.	74½	100 Bos., H. & E.	4¾
4,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.	98¾	400 Lake Shore	90
800 Pac. Mail	120		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$18,000 N. Car. 6s, 6s, new	62	200 Pittsburg	86¾
150 Mer. U. Ex.	14¼	200 do ...b5	86¾
100 P. M. S. S. Co.	118¾	200 do	86¾
100 do ...b5	120	200 do ...c	86¾
100 do	119½	200 do	86¾
100 do	120	400 do ...b10	86¾
100 N. Y. Central	156¾	200 do	86¾
300 Erie	39¾	200 do	86¾
100 do ...b5	39¾	200 do	86¾
800 Hudson River R.	123¾	200 Ohio & Miss.	35¾
100 do	124	200 do	35¾
800 Reading ...ex-div	94¾	400 Clev. & Tol.	101¾
400 do	94¾	400 do	101¾
60 Bnkrs' & Drivr' A.	100	200 Rock Island	118¾
10 do ...s30	100	400 do	118¾
100 Mil. & St. P.	71	400 do	118¾
400 do	71¼	400 do ...b5	118¾
100 do ...c	71¾	400 do	118¾
300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89¾	1100 do	118¾
100 Tol., W. & W.	61¾	400 do	118¾
100 do	61¾	200 do	118¾
800 Fort Wayne	118	200 do	118¾
200 do ...b5	118	1100 Chi. & N. W.	85¾
200 do ...c	118	400 do	85¾
800 Mich. So. & N. I.	90¾	200 do ...b10	85¾
300 do ...b5	90¾	800 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84¾
600 do ...c	90¾	200 do	85
600 do	9 ¾	400 do ...c	84¾
100 do ...s3	90¾		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Canton Co	51¾	600 Fort Wayne	118
100 Pac. Mail	119¾	100 do ...c	117¾
200 West. U. T.	54	200 do	118
200 do ...b10	54¼	100 Ohio & Miss.	35¾
600 N. Y. Cen.	156¾	1200 Pittsburg	86¾
300 do	156¾	100 do	86¾
200 do ...c	156¾	200 do	86¾
100 do ...b3	157	800 Clev. & Tol.	101¾
100 do	156¾	20 do	101¾
200 do ...c	156¾	1100 Chi. & R. I.	118
300 Erie	39¾	500 do ...c	119
200 Hudson	123¾	1100 do	119¼
200 Reading ...ex-d	94¾	100 do	119¼
800 do	94¾	200 do	119¾
200 T., W. & W.	61¾	600 Chi. & N. W.	85¾
100 do	61¾	200 do	85¾
200 Mil. & St. P.	71¾	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85¾
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89¾	400 do	85
100 do	90	100 do ...c	85¾
100 Erie Pf.	85	800 do	85¾
1100 Mich. So. & N. I.	90¾	200 do	85¾
500 do ...c	90¾		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Pacific Mail	120¾	1000 Mich. So. & N. I.	90¾
200 do ...b30	120¾	200 do	91
100 N. Y. Cen.	156¾	500 do	91
200 Reading ...ex-d	94¾	400 do	91¾
50 Bank of Asso.	100	800 do	91¾
100 T., W. & W.	61¾	800 do	91¾
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89¾	200 do ...b10	91¾
200 Ft. W. & C.	118¾	200 do ...s3	91¾
100 do ...b5	118¾	200 Pittsburg	86¾
200 do	118¾	200 do	86¾
200 do	118¾	200 Clev. & Tol. ...b10	102
200 Harlem	130	100 do	102
100 Ohio & Miss.	35¾	200 Chic. & R. I.	119¾
200 do ...b5	35¾	400 do	119¾
100 do	35¾	200 do	119¾
100 Chi. & N. W.	85¾	200 do	119¾

THURSDAY, Jan. 7—P. M.

The following comparative schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, as reported in our last paper by telegraph from Washington, to the 1st of January, will be found interesting:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JAN. 1.

	Dec. 1, 1868.	Jan. 1, 1869.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$614,771,600	$614,771,600
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7-8	1,167,788,300	1,167,497,000
Sixes of 1861	283,677,500	283,677,500
Five ₱ cents, 10-40s	194,567,300	194,567,300
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Total Gold-bearing	$2,107,886,100	$2,107,585,380
Three ₱ cent. L. T. Cert	$55,140,000	$55,585,000
Sixes to Pacific Road	64,337,000	63,097,000
Navy Fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total Currency interest	$118,477,000	$119,982,000
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$356,021,073
Fractional Currency	39,875,268	34,215,716
Gold Notes	22,255,840	27,026,020
*Demands free of interest	8,245,883	7,468,503
Total free of interest	$421,898,064	$424,736,313
Total Debtin gross	$2,645,711,164	$2,652,333,693
Less Cash in Treasury	108,679,320	111,236,461
Total	$2,539,031,844	$2,540,707,201
	Dec. 1, 1868.	Jan. 1, 1869.
Gold on hand	$88,425,374	$88,763,389
Gold Notes out	23,255,840	27,026,020
Belonging to Government	$65,169,534	$71,727,849
Net increase in Public Debt		$1,675,537

*Past due debt, not presented.

The above exhibits an increase of the Currency 6 ₱ cent. Bonds of the United States lent to the Pacific Railways of | $5,760,000
And a decrease of the War Debt | 4,083,743
Leaving general increase | $1,675,357

When the Public Debt of the United States reached its maximum after the close of the War, the amounts stood, as compared with the present Statement:

	Aug. 31, 1865.	Dec. 31, 1868.
War Obligations	$2,710,994,571	$2,463,568,301
Old Stocks	45,437,000	27,022,000
Total Direct Debt	$2,756,431,571	$2,490,61 ,301
Bonds Central Pacific Roads	1,226,000	50,097,000
Total all Debt	$2,757,669,571	$2,540,707,301
War Debt reduced		$267,062,270
Old Stocks paid off		18,415,000
Reduction of Direct Debt		$285,831,870
Increased aid to Pacific Roads		48,850,000
Net reduction of all Debt		$216,982,270

It will be noticed that but for the recent subsidies to the Pacific Roads—which now amount, altogether, to over *fifty millions of dollars*—the reduction of the Public Debt since the close of the War would have appeared reasonably satisfactory; especially when taken in connection with the relief of the Tax-payers of the country from nearly one-half the original burdens of the Internal Revenue system. As it is, the *net* curtailment of the Public Debt since 1865 is *over two hundred millions of dollars*, and it is also a subject of congratulation that over five-sixths of all the subsidies heretofore voted to the Pacific Roads, have already been issued and added to the Debt. The prevailing belief is that no new subsidies should be voted, in the present condition of the Treasury. None will be needed to put the main line of the Road through to the Pacific Ocean—the really great achievement in which the country is now interested.

The Debt Statement shows that the Treasury holds nearly *one hundred millions* in Gold—$98,763,369. This is ten millions more than was held a month ago. This excess belongs in about the proportions of two-thirds to the Government and one-third to the holders of Gold Certificates of Deposit.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 135@135¼ @135¼ ₱ cent. The market was disposed to some firmness on account of the greater ease, than heretofore this week, of carrying over the Cash Gold. The Foreign Exchanges, on the other hand, were scarcely so strong as yesterday on the actual transactions of the day, which, on London, were at 109¾@109¾, (and in some cases as low as 109¾ ₱ cent.,) 60 days, and 110¾@110⅝ for short sight. The California steamer delivered this morning $589,000 in Gold and Silver bars, most of which were transferred to the Bremen steamers sailing at noon for Southampton. She carried out $470,000. The Treasury Office paid out $651,000 Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and received $414,000 for Gold Customs. A formal transfer of nearly twenty million of dollars was made at the Office from the United States Treasurer's account to the Interest Disbursement account, to cover the January Interest paid and to be paid at New-York on the Public Debt.

There was a further improvement in the terms for Money among the Brokers to-day, and but few shaves beyond 7 ₱ cent. in Currency, (the cheapest rate,) or 7 ₱ cent. in Gold, at which, on account of the activity in Stocks, there was considerable business done.

The Public Funds again felt the influence of the gradual relief in the Money market, and something like an old-fashioned speculative business was done at the Exchange Boards, as well as an increased trade demand at the counters of the great dealers on the Street. An additional advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. was made in the forenoon on all the 5-20s and 10-40s, and ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on the long 6 ₱ cents of 1881. At the late Board the fresh rise was not fully sustained, but subsequently the market closed firm. The State Bonds were ⅛@1 ₱ cent. on North Carolinas, firm on Tennessees and Louisianas, and a fraction lower on Missouris. Nothing done in Virginias.

The Railways were generally active, and among the Miscellaneous Stocks there was another advance on Pacific Mail. The business in the New-York, Western and Reading Roads was well distributed over the list. Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Toledo, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Wabash were all higher than yesterday, and Fort Wayne, Rock Island, the Northwests and New-York Central were, with some fluctuations in price, again in favor. Reading attracts a little more attention and sold up to 94¼@¾ ex-dividend. One of the Erie trio, Mr. FREDERICK A. LANE, is said to have carried the new Board of the Cleveland and Pittsburg, at the annual election on Tuesday, and report comes from the West to-day that this Board have already met and resolved on a Scrip Dividend of 15 ₱ cent. to represent the real estate and station property of the Company in the City of Cleveland. The Stock was advanced upon this report from 84 to 88½ ₱ cent. After this achievement it is intimated that the same party will soon be, if not already, in pursuit of the Fort Wayne Road, to control the annual election at Pittsburg on the third Wednesday in March.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with the closing figures of Wednesday night:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	106¼	106¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	107¾	108¼
American Gold Coin	135	135¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	66¼	66¾
Virginia Bonds, old	58¼	58¾
Missouri Bonds	88	87¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	64	64¾
New-York Central	156¾	157¼
Erie Railway	38¾	39¾
Reading Railway	94¼	94¾
Chicago and Rock Island	118¾	118¾
Northwest Common	82¼	82¾
Northwest Preferred	84¼	85
Michigan Southern	90	91¼
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	117¾	118¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84¼	89
Pacific Mail Company	119¼	120¾
St. Paul Preferred	89¾	90
St. Paul Common	70	71¼
Toledo and Wabash	60¾	61¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	112¾	5-20 reg., 1867	108
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	112¾	5-20 coup., 1867	108¾
5-20 reg., 1862	107¾	5-20 reg., 1868	108
5-20 coup., 1862	111¾	5-20 coup., 1868	108¾
5-20 reg., 1864	107¾	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	106¾
5-20 coup., 1864	108¾	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	106¾
5-20 reg., 1865	107¾	10-40 reg	103¾
5-20 coup., 1865	108¾	10-40 coup	103¾
5-20 reg., 1867	108¾	6s currency	96¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. 6% Loan	107¾	Illinois War Loan	93¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ cent. Canal, 1870	101	Tennessee 6s, ex. c.	68¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ cent. Canal, 1872	101	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	68¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ cent. Canal, 1873	101	Virginia 6s, ex. c.	58
N. Y. 6 ₱ cent. Canal, 1875	101	Virginia 6s, new bds.	58¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ cent. Canal, 1876	101	North Carolina 6s	64¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ cent. Canal, 1877	101	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	62¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ cent. Canal, 1878	101	Missouri 6s, ex. c.	87¾
Illinois 6s, coup., 1875	109	Missouri H. & St. Jo. 1ss.	87¾
Illinois 6s, coup., 1880	109	Louisiana 6s	68¾
Illinois 6s, c. 'Part. 1870	99	Louisiana levee bds.	63¾
Ill. 6s, coup. 'Sp'l'd' 1870	99	Connecticut 6s	93¾
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99	Rhode Island 6s	98
Illinois coupon, 6s, 1878	99		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Corn Exchange	130
Manhattan	140	Continental	96
Phœnix	v101	St. Nicholas	108
Commerce	119¼	Marine	150
Ocean	107	Imp'rs. & Traders'	125
American Exchange	113¾	Park	147
Market	111	Central National	105
Shoe and Leather	122	Fourth National	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Pitts. & Ft. W. Bonds	93¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	97	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sterling	87	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	76¾
Erie 1st M. ext	102	Mil. & Chic. extended	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1859	95	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1862	91	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1868	85	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	92¾
Gud. R. 7s, 1st M.	90	S. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Rud. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85.	102¾	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96
Harlem 1st M.	100	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92
Mich. Cen. 8s, '72, '73	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	99¾
Mich. Cen. N. Ist M. 8s '82.	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Chi. R. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	107¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
Pacific R's, guar. by Mo.	90	Clev. & P. 2d M.	90
Ill. Cent. 7s, 1870	114¾	Clev. & P. 3d M.	95
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	89	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	85¾	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	99¾
Chi. & N. W. Fund.	89¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	93
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	89¾	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	103¾
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con.	89	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7-10 ₱ ct.	93
Con. 7 ₱ cent. Ex. bds.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	90
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	90¾	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Lack. & West. 1st M.	95	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	93	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	74

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $20,527,942; total payments, $20,277,024; balance, $80,889,791. The receipts include for Customs, $414,000; for Gold Notes, $745,000.

Comparative earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for December:

1868	$468,796
1867	438,323
Increase	$30,478
For twelve months:	
1868	$6,517,562
1867	5,683,608
Increase	$833,954

The following were the earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the fourth week in December:

1868	$76,600
1867	68,159
Increase	$8,441

Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868 ..... $9,918,918 01

Payments, viz.:	
Ordinary expenses during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868	$2,454,506 09
Loans, &c., redeemed	4,417,463 64
Other payments	12,800 00
Interest on loans	1,979,690 91
Depreciated funds, unavailable	41,082 00—$8,905,492 64
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868	$1,013,425 37

By an act approved June 30, 1868, the transactions of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were ordered to be thereafter reported annually to the 30th day of November. Their last report, therefore, includes a period of one year and three months.

The following is the "recapitulation" of the operations of the Sinking Fund, from Sept. 3, 1867, to Nov. 30, 1868:

Balance in fund, Sept. 3, 1867	$1,737,912 41
Receipts in fund from Sept. 3, 1867, to Nov. 30, 1868	3,418,992 31
Total	$5,156,904 72
Paid interest	$1,808,005 84
Premiums paid as equivalent for coin	49 98
Loans redeemed	2,414,816 60—$4,222,871 96
Balance in fund Nov. 30, 1868	$934,032 76

By the sixth section of the act of May 16, 1861, a special tax of 1½ mills on the dollar was especially set apart for the payment of the interest and redemption of the loan created by an act of May 19, 1861, entitled "An act to create a loan and provide for arming the State."

Balance on hand Sept. 9, 1867	$319,983 17
The receipts from said tax and tax on gross receipts from Sept. 3, 1867, to Nov. 30, 1868, amount to	423,979 20
Total	$743,912 37
Interest paid in January and July, 1868	169,345 00
Balance in fund, Nov. 30, 1868	$574,567 37
Balance in sinking fund, Nov. 30, 1868	$934 032 76
Balance in sinking fund, Nov. 30, 1868	574 566 37—$1,508,700 13
Deduct balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868	1,013,425 37
Balance in favor of sinking fund	$495,284 76

By the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the year ending Sept. 3, 1867, the "loans redeemed" amounted to $1,794,569 50, and by their report from Sept. 3, 1867, to Nov. 30, 1868, the "loans redeemed" amounted to $2,414,816 64, making a total reduction of the State debt, in two years and three months, of $4,209,386 14.

The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follows, viz.: Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $6,400,000, and bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, $3,500,000. These are non-interest-bearing bonds, and will not mature for many years. I therefore recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the propriety of the passage of a law authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell these bonds at public sale to the highest bidder, and direct the proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the State debt.

Public debt outstanding Dec. 1, 1867 ..... $37,704,408 77
Deduct amount redeemed at State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868, viz.: $4,954,288 64
5 per cent. loans 63,000 00
4½ per cent. loans ..... 210 00—4,417,463 64
Relief notes cancelled 33,286,946 13
Public debt Dec. 1, 1868 .....

Statement showing the condition of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth on the 1st day of December, 1868:

Funded debt, viz.:	
6 per cent. loans	$25,811,180 00
5 per cent. loans	7,749,771 56
4½ per cent. loans	113,000 00—$33,172,951 56
Unfunded debt, viz:	
Relief notes in circulation	$96,415 00
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 52
Interest on certificates unclaimed	4,448 38
Domestic creditors' certificates	44 67
Total unfunded	113,994 57
Total funded and unfunded	$33,286,946 13

Which is the amount of the State debt, as before stated.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of Jan. 6, says:

"The weather has been mild, a portion of the time unusually so, the temperature the last two days being up to 60 and 66 degrees, with a damp and humid atmosphere. A heavy snow fell on all the belt of country two degrees north of this, from the Far West to the Atlantic, but there has been none of it as far south as this city. As regards this section of country, the kind of weather we have had the past week has been quite unfavorable for agricultural interests, especially so for wheat, which is greatly exposed for the want of a snow protection. It was sown in the Fall, under most favorable circumstances, and got an unusual good start before the Winter set in; still it needs the usual protection from the severe freezing of Winter, and that thinner mantle from the freezing and thawing which have taken place the past week, that always proves so injurious to Winter crops.

Advices from the Southern States continue favorable regarding the activity of business and general prosperity to be made in all the Southern markets. Cotton is bringing high prices, and the crop being larger than that of last year, money is abundant and general prosperity prevails. The planters have raised a large amount of food, and therefore have to buy less than usual, consequently they have to draw only to a limited extent upon the proceeds of their cotton. At this date last year they were getting 11c. to 12c. for cotton; now the price is 22c. to 24c., with a much better crop, so that the improvement in the finances in the cotton States must be of a very decided nature. This general prosperity must be felt sooner or later in the Northern markets, for manufactured goods. In our general markets business has been dull, more especially on account of the usual holidays. Provisions, however, have been an exception, a strong speculative demand having again set in, on the short crop basis, and prices generally advanced. At open river, with an unusual high stage of water, offered peculiar facilities for trade, as far as shipping by the river is concerned, as that transportation facilities are ample."

Flour and grain have been dull and the demand light. It is pretty clear that corn has been at its lowest point, and just as clear that the crop of 1868, both as regards quantity and quality, especially the latter, has been largely over-estimated. Indeed, from the advices we have, we have no hesitancy in stating that the quantity of good merchantable corn gathered this season is much less than it was last season, in all the districts of the West, north of the Ohio River, in Kentucky and all the Southern States corn was good and more of it raised, but in the Northwestern States, there can be no doubt now that the September frosts seriously injured the corn. This news, doubtless, will greatly surprise many who had been educated to think otherwise by the statements published by the Agricultural Department and by the papers generally.

The receipts of hogs have been light, and the weather being too mild for slaughtering, a portion of the time, there has not been much done, though the market has been firm, and prime to extra, which are scarce, met with a good demand at extreme rates, say $10@$10 50, live weight, and $11 75@$12 25,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st. corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Thoier, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Gudon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MONEY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Fisher, Ringgold, Stoddart, Roosvelt, Polk, Milton, Browne, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mestayer, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fonsani, Mme. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. G. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 30th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—KATE KEARNEY. Evening—THE QUIET FAMILY and ERNANI. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ROBERT MACAIRE, JAQUES STROP, &c. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
472-474 4th-st. near 3d-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque.) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Sultan of Turkey asks a postponement of the Peace Conference for eight days, to enable him to prepare and forward instructions to the representative of Turkey in that body.

A communist conspiracy is reported to have been discovered at Jerez de la Frontera, in Spain, and an investigation is now being made.

The tenantry of Ireland are represented as entertaining a very bitter feeling against their landlords, and many outrages have taken place.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of resolutions, petitions and memorials were presented and referred to appropriate committees. Mr. EDMUNDS called up the bill introduced by him to prevent military officers from holding civil positions, and to prevent any person holding more than one office at the same time. After some debate the morning hour expired and the bill was laid aside. The bill providing for the relief of SUE MURPHY, of Alabama, for property destroyed during the war, was taken up. Mr. DAVIS made a long speech in favor of the bill. Mr. HOWARD opposed the bill, but without disposing of it the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

A resolution was adopted in the House directing the Committee on Printing to investigate the stationery contract of the Interior Department. The bill proposing to reorganize the Medical Department of the Navy was discussed briefly and finally laid on the table; yeas, 94; nays, 53. A bill was passed granting to the widow of JAMES WILSON the salary accruing to her late husband for one quarter as Minister to Venezuela. A bill was passed granting $1,000 to the widow of Mr. COGGESHALL, late Minister to Ecuador, and $1,000 for the purpose of bringing home the remains of Mr. COGGESHALL and his daughter. That gentleman died at Quito in 1867, and his daughter died at Guayaquil shortly afterward, while on her way home. Mr. WASHBURNE asked leave to offer the resolution previously submitted by him relative to the failure of WELLS, FARGO & Co. to comply with their contract in transporting the overland mails, and directing the Postmaster-General to make no further payments to that firm until the matter shall have been investigated. Mr. WASHBURNE stated that although the Committee on Appropriations had notified the Postmaster-General of the charges against WELLS, FARGO & Co., and requested him to suspend payments to them, he had resolved to pay over the sums to which they would be entitled had they fulfilled the contract. Mr. FARNSWORTH defended the course of the Postmaster-General, on the ground that if the payments were withheld the overland stages would be stopped. After a general debate, objection was made to the reception of the resolution. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and was addressed by Mr. COBURN on the Finances and Currency. The House then adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate yesterday directing the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of this City to report what additional legislation and appropriation are necessary for the relief of the suffering poor of New-York. A concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the Legislature to the 18th inst. was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned in accordance therewith.

A number of bills and resolutions were introduced in the Assembly and referred to Committees, after which the body adjourned to the 19th inst.

GENERAL.

A dispatch from Santa Fe, New-Mexico, gives the particulars of a disturbance which occurred recently at Central City between white and colored soldiers. The white soldiers gave a ball and refused to permit the negroes to participate. A fight ensued, which resulted in the death of three colored and two white soldiers. Several others were wounded. It was reported that the negroes ravished the wife and daughter of the owner of the house in which the ball was given. A correspondent writing from San Miguel County states that a party of armed men, supposed to be Americans, entered the town of Estarites and carried off all the male residents. Two of these were subsequently shot and one hanged. It is supposed this outrage was perpetrated in return for the murder of two Texans who were killed sometime since at Apache Springs.

Haytian advices to the 15th are received by letter. The town of Miragoane, after its capture by SALNAVE, was given up to his troops, and, it is reported, was completely sacked. The stores of foreigners as well as those of natives were cleared out of goods and money, and the spoils were sent to Port-au-Prince. The town was reduced to ashes. By the taking of Miragoane the insurgents were rendered desperate. Gen. DOMINGUE had issued a proclamation appealing to the blacks and offering them the City of Port-au-Prince for pillage, if they would rally to his support and march on that place. Large numbers had already joined him. Later advices by telegraph announce that the insurgents have already begun to cannonade Port-au-Prince.

A party of seven men attempted to lynch a saloon-keeper in Braidwood, Ill., named JOHN TIGHE, a few days ago, for some old grievance. They first knocked him down and then put a rope around his neck, and prepared to hang him. He, however, managed to get away, but not until he had shot two of his assailants. Soon after he was arrested for shooting the two men, on a warrant procured by some of their friends, and, while being taken to jail, was again attacked, this time by a crowd of over a hundred men, who tried to take him from the officers and kill him. Several shots were fired by both the attacked and the attacking parties, and finally the victory was won by the former. One man was killed and a couple wounded. TIGHE was put in jail at Joliet, but soon released on bail.

On Wednesday night the Wyamouck Institute and Seminary for Young Ladies, at Lebanon Centre, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. There were but few boarders in the building, and these few escaped; but the building and all its furniture was completely destroyed. The insurance was very small.

Considerable trouble and excitement existi n Princess Anne County, Va. The Sheriff endeavored to serve a writ of ejectment upon some negroes and was resisted. He applied to the military for support and twenty men were sent to his assistance. The negroes showed fight, and one sergeant and three negroes were killed. The officer commanding the soldiers reports that the negroes from the surrounding country are flocking in with arms, threatening an attack, and he asks for reinforcements. More troops were to be sent him last night.

WILLIAM O. MARKHAM, who, it is alleged, shot the colored boy named ENOCH, in the town of West Colesville, N. Y., on Tuesday, has been arrested and examined, and is now held on the charge of murder, to appear before the Grand Jury at its next session. The cause of the murder was a dispute about an account of fifty cents which the boy claimed the man owed him and would not pay.

On Wednesday night four policemen in Gananoque, Canada, attempted the arrest of two desperate characters for burglary and horse-stealing, when the desperadoes made resistance. A fight ensued, during which three of the policemen and one of the ruffians were shot. Two of the policemen are believed to be mortally injured. The horse-thief was only slightly wounded, and he and his companion escaped.

In a cave at Rock Island, Ill., the statue of an Indian maiden has been discovered. It has a solid copper pedestal, seven feet high, and obelisk of solid brass. Other Indian curiosities have been lately discovered in the same vicinity.

WILLIAM N. WOOLLEY, convicted in October last of the murder of HARTSHORNE FLEMING, at Bennett's Tavern, Shark River, a station on the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, about six miles south of Long Branch, on Monday, the 10th of August last, was executed a few minutes before 12 o'clock yesterday at Freehold, N. J. The spectacle was witnessed by a large assemblage of people.

On Wednesday afternoon the large wheel in the Boston Rolling Mill, in Cambridge, broke while in rapid motion, killing HENRY PATCHETT and ALFRED SHERWOOD, and badly injuring PATRICK CONROY, all employed in the mill.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday, and offered resolutions to Congress urging a speedy resumption of specie payments. Speeches were made upon the subject by Mr. A. A. LOW, Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN and Ex-Mayor OPDYKE. An address was also delivered by Gen. WALKER, upon the proposal of an ocean telegraph company to connect immediately with the shores of the United States. An adjournment took place until the 21st, when the Chamber will hold a special meeting upon the specie-payment question.

The Board of Supervisors organized for the year 1869 yesterday by reelecting their presiding officer, Clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms. The County Budget was received, showing that $4,177,115 97 will be required for county purposes during the present year.

Rev. Mr. BOYLAN lectured at Cooper Institute last evening on "The Temporal Power of the Pope."

The French Club of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie gave its annual dinner yesterday evening, at its club-house, No. 38 Clinton-place. Among its guests were several quite distinguished in the history of the day, and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, delivered an address at Tenor's Lyric Hall last evening, on the subject of "John Bunyan and his Relations to Church and State." The attendance was very numerous, and the lecture, which was instructive and interesting, was listened to with earnest attention.

Cotton closed more firmly yesterday on a fair business. Provisions were in better demand, and hog products were generally higher. Breadstuffs quiet, and depressed in price as a rule, under the advance in freights. Groceries, more sought after.

The whole number of animals, including beef cattle, milch cows, calves, sheep, and swine received at the New-York markets during the year 1868, is 2,776,492. And the number for the past week consists of 3,334 beef cattle, 55 milch cows, 661 veal calves, 16,839 sheep, and only 5,461 swine.

Prices of beef cattle continue to advance slowly, with an increasing demand for prime beeves. A few choice extra-fed bullocks were sold at 18½c.@19c. ℔ lb., net weight. Most of the sales of prime cattle are made at 15c.@17c. ℔ lb. The very poor lots are sold at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. Good mutton sheep are more inquired for than usual, and prime droves find a ready market at 5c.@7c., live weight, with a few at 8c. Receipts of swine are light, and the small number received find a ready market after being slaughtered at 13c.@14c. ℔ lb. But few swine are sold alive. Best prime hogs would bring 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb., live weight, with a few at 11c. ℔ lb. Mutton is selling by the carcass at 10c.@15c. ℔ lb. Fair carcasses can be bought at 11c.@12c. ℔ lb. Venison at West Washington Market was selling yesterday at 11c.@12c. ℔ lb. by the carcass.

Bribery and Corruption—Legislative Investigations.

Our State Legislature has started off as usual by authorizing all sorts of investigations into alleged bribery of its own members. Committees are appointed to "inquire" into the various movements of Railroads—the issue of stock by the Erie, the payment of an extra dividend, in the form of stock certificates, by the Central, and sundry other matters of a like kind, with which the public is already more or less familiar.

This *looks* virtuous, at all events; and whatever looks like honest zeal ought to pass muster, until something occurs to throw doubt upon its sincerity. There is one little circumstance to which we beg to call attention, as likely to deprive this action of the Legislature of the weight it ought to have, at the very outset:—they have taken no step toward removing the bar they have taken pains to erect against testimony, and which, while it stands, effectually *protects the members themselves against discovery*, no matter how gross and flagrant may be the bribery and corruption of which they are guilty. They have enacted that in all such cases, the *party bribing* is to suffer precisely the same punishment as the member bribed. As a matter of course neither will give evidence, or state the facts which none but the two can possibly know; for by doing so he would simply draw down the penalty on his own head.

Now, until one of the parties is released from this liability, Committees can get no testimony whatever; and until the Legislature releases one of them and so makes inquiry possible, *it will get no credit whatever for an honest and sincere desire to detect and punish legislative corruption.* A single instance will illustrate the case. We were informed a year or so ago that a Director of the Erie Railroad had said that he bargained with a State Senator for his vote and support, and paid him $20,000, after which the Senator "went back" on him and sold out to the other side. Whether this was true or not, we cannot tell,—though there is nothing in the character of either of the parties, or in the circumstances of the case to render it either incredible or improbable. At all events the report was so widely circulated, and the names of the parties are now so generally known, that it must be investigated if *anything* is. But how is this possible? The Director who said he had bought the Senator is not likely to make oath to the fact, if it be a fact, because by doing so he makes himself liable to State Prison. Nor is the Senator who sold the Director once and himself twice, likely to reveal those little circumstances to any Committee, because it might cost him, in the shape of fines and imprisonment, more than he made by the whole transaction. The idea that the honor or reputation of either could suffer, both would scout,—as would probably everybody who knows the two.

Now, how does our virtuous and sapient Legislature propose to "investigate" an affair of this kind? And how does it expect to get credit with sane men anywhere, for even a decent degree of sincerity in *pretending* to investigate, while it so carefully shuts the mouth of every possible witness in advance?

The fact that our State Legislature has for years kept this law on the statute book, in the face of its obvious and inevitable effect, gives the lie point-blank to its pretended desire to detect and punish corruption, and brands its fussy zeal in the appointment of Committees as the sheerest hypocrisy. We have harped on this matter for the last six or eight years; and have shown over and over again that the Legislature has never done the slightest thing toward exposing or preventing corruption, but has enacted and steadily maintained a bulwark which *protects its members in taking bribes just as freely as they please, in the assurance of complete immunity.* Through the efforts of Ex-Mayor OPDYKE a valuable provision was inserted in the new Constitution on this subject, which would have checked, if not wholly destroyed, the evil;—but, true to its instincts and the interests of its corrupt members, the Legislature killed the Constitution before it ever saw the light, and thus prolonged the perfect impunity with which votes are bought and bribes are taken.

This whole business of investigating alleged corruption is laughed at by the members themselves, as well as by everybody else, as a silly farce;—and so it is. And so, as long as the law on the subject remains unchanged, will it always be. No investigation and disclosure of bribery and corruption under that law is possible;—and that is the reason why the law will *not* be changed.

The Irredeemable Paper Dollar.

The great mass of consumers—and they, of course, form the majority of this community—will perhaps take a deeper interest in the discussions on the currency, and will press their representatives more earnestly toward the right conclusion, if they consider that this question in political economy touches their every-day bread and butter. For the worn pieces of paper, which are "promises to pay" of our Government that cannot be redeemed, circulating from hand to hand, each one of our readers pays in his morning coffee, his sugar, his tea, his broadcloth, his furniture, his silks and wines, and the material of his buildings and his house rent. It is a tax paid almost universally—not only on all foreign articles, but on all labor and all the results of labor. Most of all, it is a tax which benefits no one, except perhaps the foreign importer and the home speculator, and often it ruins them. It pays no debt and accumulates no savings for the future.

We have now no fixed standard of value. The Government puts out a note which it calls "a dollar." It is in reality a fluctuating value, worth once forty cents, worth now seventy-two cents, to be worth in a year perhaps eighty or eighty-five cents. All the salaried classes, such as clergymen, professors, clerks, teachers, and the like, who are paid the old rates, do not receive a thousand dollars or two thousand, as the case may be, but some considerable fraction less, perhaps not more than half the old value. Those who have increased salaries, and the wage-class whose wages have risen, really enjoy most uncertain incomes, and less in value probably than their former, for they must pay not only the regular profits of retailer and importer, but also the additional profits there demanded for the risks of an uncertain standard of value. The merchant who buys his coffee on credit with a dollar at seventy-two cents, with the chance that when he pays it may be worth eighty-two cents, must evidently charge a percentage on the risk, and each consumer pays that. No business man knows exactly what his property will be a year from now, and therefore he must exact from customers some equivalent for his uncertainties. We all pay a tax continually on this paper dollar, which is the heaviest and least remunerative of our taxes. All exchange becomes uncertain under it, and business slackens. The man who would buy, fears that when he comes to pay he must discharge his debt in specie, and he who would sell, dreads to receive what is only worth a fraction of its apparent value. One great addition to a country's capital—building—is everywhere obstructed by these uncertain values.

The irredeemable paper dollar, too, adds to all our other taxes. We are all paying, in one shape or another, portions of *one hundred and forty millions* of interest money annually; the great bulk of it being at the rate of six per cent. in gold. Were our credit reestablished, and the paper equal to the gold dollar, this annual taxation could undoubtedly be reduced one-third, or some *forty-five millions*, by funding.

As illustrating the effect of the irredeemable dollar on foreign commerce, Mr. Commissioner WELLS gives a striking instance, in his report, of one of our manufacturers who made cane-bottom chairs adapted for warm latitudes, and exported them to the West Indies and South America. When gold and currency were at par, in 1861, $1,000 in gold would obtain 111 1-9 dozen of chairs. In 1864, $1,000 could purchase 143 dozen, and trade increased; but, as labor and commodities rose in price, the purchasing power of gold fell, and in January, 1867, $1,000 would only buy 89½; now, with the paper dollar at 72 cents, $1,000 will only purchase 102 dozen, or nine dozen less than it would buy in 1861, when paper and gold were equal. The consequence is that the foreign purchaser goes to another market, and trade is turned away, perhaps never to resume its old channels. And this country—which must have sugars, spices and dyewoods from these tropical regions—can no longer pay for these with this manufacture, and must send gold in return, thus diminishing still further our basis of specie for future resumption. This particular article of cane-bottom chairs is only one instance of many manufactures which are crippled by the irredeemable paper currency.

The manufacturer in the above instance could only furnish 102 dozen chairs for $1,000, (gold,) as against 111 dozen in 1861, because the changing standard raised all his expenses, whether for material, rent or labor, above even their legitimate rate in gold value, while he must compete with foreign manufacturers, who have a fixed standard of value, and can cut every expense down to an exact and low rate. It must not be forgotten that every business man must charge a profit on an uncertain standard.

Every article of manufacture or produce which is exported, and enters into competition with foreign articles, suffers from precisely this difficulty which has broken up the cane-chair export. Each producer's expenses in the United States are relatively greater than those of a foreigner living under a specie standard, and the consequence is the home producer is gradually driven out of foreign markets, and in some cases is undersold even in our own, in face of a heavy protective tariff. We thus are forced to pay for our imports with gold, and put off still later the day of resumption.

The same difficulties which environ the manufacturer, surround every householder. All are paying a useless tax on our currency. The old axiom that "an irredeemable currency is the robbery of labor," may be extended; "the irredeemable dollar is a tax on all classes, without benefit or equivalent."

The Rogers Murder and the Police.

The *Tribune* thinks it "not at all wonderful" that two assassins can murder a man, on the sidewalk, in front of his own house, in broad daylight, within a block of Broadway, and walk off undetected, and, of course, unmolested. Nor does it think it "difficult to account for the fact" that the murderer has not yet been traced,—and it proceeds at some length to "account" for it.

All this is said and done by way of screening the Police from the "unfair clamor" which has been raised against them. That a good deal of this clamor *is* unfair, is very evident. Much of it is so openly the mere outpouring of party animosity, and aims so boldly at the breaking down of the whole police system, for the sake of putting its control in the hands of the Democratic leaders, as to commend neither respect nor attention from that portion of the community which feels a sincere interest in the welfare and good government of the City.

But, after all, the fact that such a murder as that of Mr. ROGERS can be committed with impunity, *does* inspire a deep and profound distrust of the Police arrangements, which are the only barrier between the mass of our people and the hordes of thieves, murderers and ruffians of all grades who infest the City. It may be that the Police cannot protect us from such crimes,—but if this be so, then the Police cannot perform one of the most important and essential of the services for which alone it exists, and we need another that can.

We do not expect that the Police can be "everywhere at once," any more than the *Tribune* does. But a properly organized and effective Police force will do even more toward the prevention of such crimes, by the respect and terror it inspires, than it can do by its actual presence and interference. The ruffians of this City are deterred from robbery, assault and murder quite as much by their terror of the Police *as a force*,—by the constant apprehension that they cannot escape its long arm or its sleepless eye,—as by seeing one of its clubs brandished over their heads. When they cease to have this apprehension, the Police will have lost half its power and all its usefulness. And it is the business of those who have control of it, to see that nothing is done or allowed which will strip it of this vague and intangible, but most potent source of its power.

The ROGERS murder will do much toward destroying it entirely. Indeed, if it had not been already greatly impaired, to say the least, that murder never would have been committed. If the assassin had not felt that it was at least possible to escape the observation of the Police, and to elude its vigilance after the act, he would not have braved the consequences of his crime. But he seems to have known just when the policeman would *not* be there, and to have wisely calculated the chances for impunity to himself.

When ruffians and scoundrels learn that such calculations can be made and turn out correct, this City will be an uncomfortable place for anybody but ruffians and scoundrels to live in. The murder of Mr. ROGERS, while it goes unpunished, and the murderer goes undetected, proves to that whole class that even the highest and most hazardous of all possible crimes may be perpetrated in our streets, with comparatively little risk, *in spite of our Police system.* Is this example calculated to strengthen public confidence on the part of the community at large in the system, or to increase respect for and dread of it, on the part of those whose crimes it is intended to prevent and punish? Is not its tendency direct and powerful to destroy both?

Whether individual members of the Police are to blame or not—whether the "beats" are too large or too small,—whether the number of the force is adequate or inadequate to its work, and whether the "clamor" against the system is fair or unfair, the fact remains that the moral weight and strength of our Police, which is always its best element, has been sadly impaired by the ROGERS murder. And the failure of the force to *detect* the murderer, with the clues in their hands and the means at their command, strikes at the basis of the respect it should enjoy and the dread it should inspire.

How this is to be remedied is a question which it is not easy to answer. The Police itself can do more toward it than anybody else. The Commissioners, or the Superintendent, or both, seem to have thought a reward of $1,000 ample in the case, and have assured the Mayor that he need do nothing more. The plea would sound like sarcasm, if the suggestion did not savor more of complicity and a desire to screen the crime. *There is at least one man who saw the murderer strike the blow,—who knew at the time who he was, and who can at any moment hand him over to justice.* That he will do so without a motive, is not for a moment to be supposed. That he *would* do so under an adequate motive, is reasonably certain. As the thing stands now, he is quite as liable to arrest and punishment, as an accomplice, as the principal murderer himself. The chances are that if he were promised protection, with a large reward for disclosure, he would consult his safety and his interest, by betraying the one who, in spite of his remonstrance, actually committed the deed. A greed for money seems to have been at the bottom of the crime. The same passion, properly used, would undoubtedly reveal its author.

The efforts of the Police Department, for the detection of the murderer, seem to be as lax and spiritless as were its efforts to prevent the murder. Are its members waiting for the offer of a *large* reward?

The Shipment of American Seamen—A Reform Needed.

We can never expect our mercantile marine to be what it ought to be under the present usages relating to the shipment of seamen. Were sailors themselves the only sufferers from the existing abuses, the subject might possibly be dismissed to the province of philanthropists. But the disastrous effects are not so confined; they react against the credit of our marine and the former prestige of our sailors; they ruin the order and discipline of ships; they disturb the harmony which ought to exist between officers and crew, and they imperil the safety of the freight. Under our present custom of shipping, what do we see? We see crimping agents picking good-for-nothing men up from the gutters of every Water-street in our large cities, and, by collusion with unprincipled shipping-masters, hurrying them aboard,—perhaps drunk, perhaps drugged, perhaps driven against their will—literally delivering them "like bales of goods," and with such "sailors," the vessel goes out to sea. We do not mean to say that this is the invariable rule, but it is well known to be a common practice. The business of supplying a deficiency in a ship's crew is usually left by her master or owners to men whose regular practice it is to gather up and pass off for "able seamen" the refuse of a city—men who are loafers, laborers, vagabonds, soldiers, anything *but* sailors. Often it is found that of such a gathering, not a man can perform the simplest duties of an ordinary seaman; they awake at sea from their drugged debauch, with not a penny to spare, in the motley crowd, and only the clothes they have on—as absurd an array as Falstaff's company.

What, then, is the *remedy* for this system so destructive to our mercantile marine? It must consist in the revision of our whole code relating to merchant seamen, and the overthrow of this ruinous method of shipping them. In Great Britain, seamen for British ships can only be shipped at *Government shipping-offices*; and our legislators could do no better service for the American mercantile marine than to take the British Merchant Shipping Act, and make it the basis for the improvement of our own code. The shipping offices in Great Britain are public institutions; and all the shipping-masters, with all their agents and clerks, are appointed by "local marine boards," a portion of the members of each board being chosen by the Government, while the other members are chosen by the merchants of the port actually owning a given amount of tonnage. The operations of these "local marine boards" are directed by the Boards of Trade. Of these marine boards there are seventeen; and, in smaller ports, the law makes the Custom-houses the only lawful shipping-offices, and certain of their officers the shipping-masters.

Good order and a perfect system result. Every British seaman is duly registered; good Sailors' Homes are provided for sailors,—though, it is true, not by the Government; landlords, runners and other "land-sharks" are severely punished for attempting to impose on sailors, and so is any person who takes more than the legal fee of one shilling for shipping. Before shipping, every English sailor has to show his regular discharge from his last ship, with his character and ability noted thereon; and on once losing his standing, he gives up all hope, generally, of the British service. What does he then do? He usually *ships in an American ship*, and so helps our bad service to become worse.

Our Consul in London, who deplores the wretched custom of shipping prevailing here, our vicious habit of paying large advance wages on the demands of shipping masters, and our want of regular discharges, has suggested that the English system be adopted in this country, and that the Chambers of Commerce in the cities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Mobile, and other commercial cities, may be authorized by law to establish, in connection with some department of Government, (the Treasury or Navy,) regular shipping offices. Could this be done, and sailing masters be elected and sailors' houses licensed by responsible authorities, together with the introduction of the system of regular discharge papers, there would be a promise of better days for our retrograding merchant marine.

England and the Eastern Question.

Mr. LAYARD, formerly Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs during Lord PALMERSTON'S administration, and a member of the newly-formed Gladstone Government, addressed his constituents in Southwark on the occasion of his reelection, and, amid other topics, discussed the Eastern question at considerable length, especially with regard to the part which England was called upon to take in the matter. Mr. LAYARD, at the time of his connection with the Foreign Office, was notorious as a strong and thoroughgoing upholder of the Ottoman Empire, and carried his pro-Turkish doctrines even further than his chief. Lord PALMERSTON was ready to fight for the integrity of Turkey when seriously menaced; but Mr. LAYARD appeared to be always seeking for an occasion for intervention on its behalf. As the watchwords of the new Ministry are non-intervention and peace, Mr. LAYARD'S presence in it must naturally have been looked upon with suspicion by a large class of its supporters; and he took the opportunity afforded him at his reelection in order to make a full statement of his views with regard to the Eastern question. Of course, Mr. LAYARD, being now unconnected with the Foreign Department, has no power whatever to influence the policy of the Government in the matter, but as a Cabinet Minister, his utterances are worthy of some consideration.

Mr. LAYARD took especial care to explain his views on the Eastern question, in its present phase as well as in its general bearings. And while evidently fearful of compromising the Ministry by too outspoken a declaration of his adherence to his old principles, he did not attempt to conceal his strong sympathies with the cause of Turkey. He disclaimed all desire for intervention, and denied that he was "warlike" upon the question, but he defined the non-intervention policy for which he contended as meaning "a total abstinence from interference in the affairs of other countries, not only on the part of England, but on the part of other Powers." Though fully "appreciating the inestimable blessings of peace," he still thought that England could not allow other nations to assume a position in Europe dangerous "to her." This is rather warlike language after all, and if the policy of the Government is to be based upon similar principles, a European crisis may very soon be brought about.

Government Finances—Receipts, Expenditures, Estimates, &c., of the United States Government.

The following comprehensive statement of receipts, estimates, expenditures and other matters bearing upon the financial condition of the Government, has been compiled from official data and furnished to the House Committee on Appropriations, by Hon. D. A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, and will be found of interest and value:

Deficiency called for in November, '67. $15,564,015 00
Deficiency called for in December, '68. 21,345,151 00

December, 1867.—The Secretary of the Treasury estimated the appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, at.....$372,000,000 00

December, 1868.—He states that the expenditures for the first quarter are $105,130,470, and estimates the amount needed for the remaining three quarters of the year at $231,000,000, making a total, including interest and deficiencies, of 336,152,470 00

EXPENDITURES 1868-69.

Appropriations actually made.....$110,715,070 17
Permanent appropriations required, estimated..... 25,469,000 00
Interest account..... 129,678,078 50
Purchase money for Alaska..... 7,200,000 00
Deficiencies asked for..... 21,345,151 00
Unexpended balances of previous appropriations, estimated as required. 24,689,184 58
Total expenditures for fiscal year. $329,076,484 25

REVENUES FOR 1868-69.

Actual receipts for first quarter..... $95,892,868 77
Estimate of Secretary Treasury for remaining three quarters..... 246,000,000 00
Total by Secretary's estimate.....$341,892,868 77
Special Commissioner's estimate. 356,000,000 00

EXPENDITURES 1869-70.

Appropriations asked for.....$158,014,011 74
Permanent appropriations required, estimated..... 10,689,000 00
Interest account..... 128,690,676 00
Unexpended balances of previous appropriations, estimated as required. 5,636,312 26
Total.....$303,000,000 00

This figure gives all that is asked for, and there is reason to believe the Committee on Appropriations will reduce the amount given to at least $290,000,000.

REVENUES 1869-70.

Secretary of Treasury estimates.....$327,000,000
Special Commissioner estimates..... 365,000,000

The following figures give the total expenditures of the Government for the last three fiscal years, with the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the present and next fiscal years:

1865-6.....$520,000,000
1866-7.....346,730,000
1867-8.....377,340,000
1868-9, (estimated).....336,000,000
1869-70, (estimated).....303,000,000

It should be said that $43,476,500 of the expenditures for 1867-8 was for bounties.

The following tables show the expenditures and receipts of the Government for the first and second quarters of the current fiscal year, ending next June:

REVENUES.

	July to Oct. '68.	Oct. to Jan.
Internal revenue	$38,733,863 08	$34,184,916 00
Customs	49,676,594 67	*40,000,000 00
Lands	714,895 03	*500,000 00
Direct tax	15,536 02	.....
Miscellaneous	6,249,979 97	7,822,096 00
Total	$95,192,868 77	$82,507,012 00

* Estimated.

EXPENDITURES.

Civil service, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$21,227,106 33	$10,919,060 35
Interior—Pensions and Indians	12,368,647 70	5,048,122 98
War and bounties	27,219,117 02	23,918,878 30
Navy	5,604,735 33	6,203,378 30
Interest on public debt	38,742,814 37	26,277,879 32
Total	$105,152,470 75	$72,367,314 75
Less repayments		500,000 00
Balance		$71,867,314 75

MINOR TOPICS.

A meeting is to be held at Cooper Institute, this evening, on the "Eastern Question," with the special object of arousing and expressing sympathy with the Greeks in their contest with Turkey. That very many persons, who have studied the subject with more or less care, feel such sympathy, is undoubtedly true, and there is every reason why they should express and proclaim it. The mass of our people, we take the liberty to think, know very little about the controversy beyond the general notion that the Greeks are Christians, while the Turks are—Turks; and as they are in the habit of thinking that all Christians are right, and all Turks wrong, and that rebellion against any Government, except our own, is always praiseworthy, their feelings and sympathies are rather on the side of the Greeks. In our judgment, neither our principles nor our interests require us to take part in the contest on either side, beyond what we may be prompted to do by a desire to relieve the unfortunate and to succor the distressed. We hope our Government will not be urged into, or toward, any interference with the political or quasi-religious controversies of Europe. We have no more concern with the Eastern Question than with the internal economy of the Empire of Japan. In another column we give place to a communication, in reply to one we published the other day, which is worth reading.

A case of great interest to life insurers has recently been decided by the General Term of the Superior Court. A life insurance company in Maine in September, 1866, issued a policy for $10,000 upon the life of a Mr. WARNER, of this City, who represented, at the time of his examination by the medical officer of the company, that he had no regular physician. WARNER died in February, 1867, when it became known that he had availed himself of the services of one doctor for himself and family for several years, receiving prescriptions from him the month before his application for life insurance, and also after the policy had been issued. Under these circumstances the insurance company refused to pay the claim of Mr. WARNER'S heirs, and upon the trial of the case before the late Justice ROBERTSON, the position of the defendants was sustained. The matter was then taken on appeal by the plaintiffs to the General Term of the Superior Court, and the decision of the Court below was affirmed.

Money improved perceptibly for the borrowing interest yesterday, and, at the legal rate, the more prominent street houses had their wants amply provided for. The demand for Government securities was on an extensive scale, carrying prices up ⅛@¼ per cent. further. At the advanced figures some of the speculative holders marketed portions of their investments, which led to a slight yielding in values about the close of regular business hours. Late in the afternoon, the disposition to purchase freely was again manifested, and the final quotations on the more active issues stood ⅛@¼ per cent. above those of Wednesday, with a much reduced floating supply available. Stocks closed strong and buoyant. Gold steady. Exchange weak.

New-Jersey is one of the few States which rigidly enforces its own laws. WOOLLEY, the murderer of FLEMING, was yesterday executed at Freehold. The attempt to secure a reprieve failed, and also the effort to obtain a pardon—the Governor having refused to call the Court of Pardons in the case. It is not pleasant to hear that a large number of well-dressed women were present to witness the execution, or, that, while the wretch was still hanging, a crowd of school children were admitted to see the spectacle. We admire the way in which New-Jersey enforces the laws; but we are of opinion that the customs might be amended in this particular.

We don't know where or when there ever was a finer specimen of imbecility than may now be seen in connection with the taking down of the Broadway Bridge. The job has been going on for a fortnight,—during which time Broadway has been blocked up, Fulton-street has been blocked up, business and traffic have been interrupted, hundreds of thousands of people have been incommoded, and all sorts of annoyances and inconveniences have been suffered. The whole business should have been done during the night-time, and two or three nights would have sufficed to do it all, if an energetic man with plenty of assistants had been set at it. It is not through with yet, and we don't know when it will be. We suppose the City will ultimately have to pay the cost of the job, and all the wretched imbecility connected with it. We have no idea how many thousands of dollars it will cost, beside the interruption of business, when the whole thing should have been done for five hundred dollars, and with no interruption.

The Springfield *Republican*, noticing a statement that Gen. BADEAU was in this City a few days since, and had a long interview with Mr. GREELEY, says that "its object was, of course, to intimate to Mr. GREELEY that Gen. GRANT proposes to ask him to accept the appointment of Minister to England." As Gen. BADEAU was in town over a week, and had "interviews" with nearly all his old friends, we suppose, as a matter of course, that all the Foreign Missions, as well as the Cabinet offices and a good many other positions in Gen. GRANT'S gift, are properly disposed of.

The long-standing difference between the butchers and the Board of Health relative to the removal of the slaughter-houses to some point north of Fortieth-street is finally settled. The Court of Appeals having decided, in the test suit which was taken before it, that the Board had power to regulate this matter by ordinance, notice was given to the butchers six months since that after the 1st of January they must get outside of the forbidden limits. The days of grace, which seem to unprejudiced minds to have been liberal enough, have expired, yet the butchers still are reluctant to go. But there is no help for them. The fiat has gone forth, and we advise them to accept their

AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Their Shipment, Treatment, &c., at Home and in Foreign Ports—Letter from the American Consul at London to Secretary Seward.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
LONDON, MAY, 12, 1868.

SIR: Some time ago you called my attention to the large sums disbursed by the Government, in foreign ports for relief of destitute seamen, and requested me to examine the subject and report to you whether or not such expenditures can be diminished, and if so in what manner. The subject is environed by so many difficulties, that a full and clear explanation, such a one as can be made of any remedial value, can only be made after much observation, experience and careful attention to the working of existing laws in reference to seamen, the usages in regard to their shipment, both at home and abroad, their custom of leaving on entering port, their treatment on shipboard, and all facts and circumstances connected with their condition as seamen which bear on the subject, as well as a comparison of our laws and usages with those of other leading maritime nations. I cannot hope to cover all the ground necessary to a thorough understanding of the subject in its entire details, but will endeavor to direct attention to its leading features.

I take it for granted there is no intention of disturbing the principle of affording relief to American seamen when in a distressed condition in foreign ports. The humanity and expediency of the measure seem to have been long approved, and established as a part of our maritime policy. The question now, is how best and most economically can this policy be carried into effect.

The number of seamen who apply at the Consulate for relief in consequence of impaired health, or physical inability to perform the duties of ordinary seamen, is very small. It is also unusual for a well man, capable of performing a seaman's duty and willing to do it, to apply for relief, and when such do apply, I generally find but little trouble in getting him a ship and out of port without expense to the Consulate. I should just so that at least two-thirds of all who have applied to this Consulate during the last four years, excluding wrecked seamen and those sent to this from other Consulates, were incompetent from want of experience, and sometimes from want of faculty, to perform the duties of ordinary seamen.

The practice is quite general for crews to leave their ships on arrival in port, and generally as soon as the ship is moored or secured to a pier, especially if the crew come from an American port by the run or on monthly wages, and two or three months' advance was paid on each, for a run of about thirty days. These deserters, if competent seamen, soon join other ships and go to sea. It is very seldom that one of these men seeks to throw himself on the Consulate. Should he attempt to do so while his ship remains in port he would be immediately sent back to her. The incompetent sailor will often manage to live along for a few weeks or months, until the ship in which he came has left port, and until want and distress overtake him, when he is compelled to come and ask relief. The large expenditure for the relief of seamen in foreign ports, and many of the difficulties connected with them on shipboard and in such ports, may be traced in most cases to the way in which crews are obtained. They are not always shipped regularly, and frequently involuntarily, and are delivered on board ship like a bale of goods, sometimes by force and sometimes in a state of stupidity from intoxication. These evils grow mainly out of permitting duties so important to shipowners, masters and freighters, to be performed and controlled by men, the most of whom seem to be hardened and selfish, and without legal or moral restraint. Masters and owners rarely see or know anything of the crews put on board their vessels until they are got underway in our harbors, or until steamers part from them and they go out to sea. On the passage from home to this system of shipowners and masters are obliged to acquiesce, because they cannot overturn it without the aid of law, they are compelled, as a choice of evils, to receive such men as are sent to their ships by the shipping masters, and very often they are not the men who were shipped for them and whose names were given in to the Custom-house on the shipping articles. It is frequently happens that not one-third of a crew are good helmsmen or to be trusted at the wheel, and many are not able to perform the duties required of ordinary seamen. It sometimes occurs that a portion of a crew of a ship never before crossed the Atlantic, never before sailed in a square-rigged vessel, or had seen much coastwise service in small vessels. Yet they were sent to the ship by shipping masters for "able seamen." Quite often men not sailors are shoved on board in a state of intoxication or stupefaction, and to their great surprise and alarm, on reason returns, find themselves shipped as a "able seamen" without their knowledge or consent, and on the ocean and under a ship's discipline for the first time in their lives, without money, and with only such clothing as they happened to have on when they fell into the hands of those who thus robbed them and the ship of their services and employment. When a ship is short half a dozen men, more or less, when seamen are scarce, to supply the deficiency and make up her crew, shipping masters, or those in their employ, will seize upon any men they can, by fair means or foul, get under their control and pass off as seamen, whether they are soldiers, laborers, or whatever calling they may follow, and ship them as are able or ordinary seamen, according to the wants of the ship they send them to. They cannot perform the duties for which they were involuntarily obtained and shipped. The masters scold, fret, and sometimes are harsh and abusive to them, while the "able seamen" of the crew, having to labor the harder in consequence of their incompetency, are kept in a grumbling state of mind, and the voyage is made uncomfortable for all on board.

Since I have had charge of this Consulate two men have applied for relief, being at the time clad in the uniform of the United States Army. We have frequently had men apply for relief in the same dress, but they were deserters or such as had no claim to it. These men said they were not sailors, were never before at sea in such capacity, and were brought away from their will; that is, by force or by absence from their companies for a short time, some persons, runners for sailor boarding-houses or for shipping masters, made their acquaintance, invited them to drink, after which they soon became stupefied and almost insensible, and on regaining possession of their faculties found themselves at sea or proceeding down the harbor as a portion of the ship's crew, without a change of clothing, a bed to lie on or a cent of money, their advance wages having been all taken by those who shipped them, and nothing due on arrival here. Such is the story of these men, and the time imposures, which careful inquiry of officers and men has often enabled me to confirm. They generally desert their ships on arrival here, entirely destitute of means, and without a change of clothing. They are sensible of their incapacity to perform the duties for which they are placed on board; often think the officers they come out with hard and prejudiced against them, and leave their ships without any definite purpose, other than a speedy escape from a disagreeable position. These remarks refer to the time preceding and during the two or three first years of the war. During the last year or two the ships wanting crews have been much less in number, and in consequence of discharges from our navy men have been more plenty. Therefore the evils referred to do not exist to the extent they did formerly, or that under our present system may be expected when our commerce gets back to the position it held before the war.

The mode and conditions of shipping seamen for American ships in this and probably in other ports of this country are but little preferable to those existing in some of our principal seaports. While seamen for English ships are all shipped at Government shipping offices, at a fee to the office of one shilling—twenty-five cents—per man, and then only after the sailor produces a certificate of discharge, capability and good conduct, signed by the master of the last ship in which he sailed, the crews for American ships are hunted up and shipped by a class of men whose business is almost exclusively confined to obtaining crews for American ships, and who is charging from about $14 to $19 per man, the shipping fee being dependent on the length of the voyage and the amount of advance wages paid. The shipping fee, whatever it may be, comes out of the sailor and is deducted from his advance. The shipping masters in this port have long acted in concert, on the principle of aiding for themselves, in the form of shipping fees, the largest amount possible from the advance wages of the sailor. The result is that between the landlord and the shipping master, the sailor is often trafficked away for a voyage and delivered on board ship like an article of merchandise, deposited of a part or perhaps all the earnings of his last voyage, and a portion of the earnings, in anticipation, of that on which he has just entered. Many of those who thus control him and trade on his ignorance, his helpless and friendless condition, grow rich on the product of the sailor's toil, and become callous and indifferent to the true condition in which they have aided in reducing him. As evidence of the profits realized from the shipment of seamen for American vessels in this port, I am informed and believe that several persons who are not known to have followed any other business, have accumulated handsome fortunes within the last fifteen years, by levying such exorbitant and unjust taxes on seamen. These men, some of them, are known to have purchased the privilege of paying off one crew, on the arrival of a ship in port and of shipping another for her on her departure, and to make both operations pay for all concerned in them. This custom was in operation when I came here, and I have made some effort to break it up; but the combination of interest in its support was so strong that I see no way to overthrow it but to do away with their services altogether by establishing a new system or shipping men in British ports.

It often occurs that the man whose names are recorded by the custom-house as the men composing the crew of a certain ship, and as having signed her shipping articles, never did sign them, do not know that their names are on the articles, and do not go on the ships; or, after having signed one set of articles and having been reported to the custom-house as the crew of a certain ship, they are sent by the shipping master to another ship, and a crew sent to the first ship as she is about leaving port whose names are not on the articles, and who go as substitutes for the crew first reported, and perhaps are under their names. After getting to sea the Captain finds himself with a crew or part of a crew whose real names are not on the articles and who have not been regularly shipped. This fabrication of whales from list, or substitution of one crew for another, is done at the shipping master or his agents, and not the act of the Captain or owners. It is true that sometimes one or more of a crew may desert, fall sick, or from some other cause be obliged to leave the ship, thus giving a necessity to fill their places just on the eve of commencing the voyage. Unless his name is in the ship's articles, a seaman can claim the highest rate of wages given for a specified time in the port from whence he sailed and has discharge on reaching his port of destination. But seamen get no benefit from this, and in practice it is found to be no check to the evil.

It seems both just and expedient that some change should be made in the law governing the time at which subordinate officers, seamen, stewards and cooks have a legal right to claim their wages after their arrival in port and claim their discharge under their contract with the ship. The practice is almost universal for crews to leave their ships immediately on arrival at the ports where their contracts terminate, and they claim their discharge. Under the law as it now stands, if operative here, they cannot compel payment of their wages until ten days after the cargo is discharged. A ship is often in port four or five weeks before the cargo is discharged. If for any cause, as sometimes happens, a merchant declines to pay any portion of the freight money until after the discharge and delivery of the cargo, a Captain having no other means is compelled to pay his broker from two and a half to five per cent. for advancing him money to meet his port charges. I have known instances in this port where masters have gun off paying their crews to save commissions on advances. The sailors in the meantime, being entirely destitute of money, are taken in charge by some sailor boarding-house keeper, boarded, furnished with a few clothes and a little spending money, and when paid off the landlord, too often having managed to make his bill equal the amount due the sailor or to bring him in debt, takes the earnings of the voyage or such portion as the sailor may have due him, and ships him off on the first ship that offers, or turns him pennyless into the streets. These remarks apply only to seamen coming in from long voyages. As sailors will generally leave the ship by desertion otherwise, and the number who stay on board and make another voyage in the same so very small, I think it would be expedient to make wages due, say in from three to six days after arrival in port of discharge. It has been decided by the British Courts that a sailor, of whatever nationality, can, on his arrival in an English port, commence an action for debt for the wages due him. I have known several suits of this kind brought against masters by sailors for wages due them since I have been in this office. As a general rule, masters pay off their crews soon after arrival in ports where they are entitled to their discharge. The rule therefore is of no legal value in ports of this country, and probably of but little practical value anywhere, and as it is occasionally the cause of annoyance and injustice to seamen, had better be changed.

It seems but just to the shipping interest that some change should be made in the law regulating the discharge of seamen on sale of a ship in a foreign port before the termination of the voyage for which they shipped, and under some other circumstances, and in cases where seamen and the lowest grade of officers, or in fact any officer or seaman, is promoted from one ship to another. Nearly all officers in our mercantile marine once served as hands before the mast, and are graduates of the forecastle. It often happens that one ship in a foreign port may have a likely young sailor in her forecastle well qualified to fill the position of second or third officer, and may be wanted for such a post by another American ship in the same port. Yet the ambitions young seaman cannot go from the forecastle of the one to the cabin of the other for his own good unless his Captain forfeits the "three months' extra wages"—no portion of which the sailor desires. Nor can an officer be promoted from a low grade in one ship to a higher grade in another without the same forfeiture by the Captain of the ship to which he is attached, and which he desires to leave for a higher post in another.

American ships are often sold in foreign countries before the termination of the voyage for which their officers and crew shipped. Under the present law no mate, carpenter, seaman, steward, or cook, can be legally discharged from such vessel without the payment to him by her of three months' extra wages for each man so discharged, not even should a chance be offered them to ship for wages on board another American ship returning directly to the United States, or going on some other voyage agreeable to the man, and they be quite as well off in all respects as if they remained on board of the ship they came on and completed their contract with her. Under the law as it now stands, seamen, cooks and stewards, in health, and when legally entitled to extra wages, do not often get them when the ship is sold, or when they leave before the completion of the voyage for which they shipped. They either desert in really soon after the ship arrives in port—and here this is almost universally the case with those who are not young American seamen—or are induced to leave the ship without complaint on their part or the knowledge of the Consul, and are reported as deserters. However good, therefore, in this respect the existing law may be in theory, or might be made under a different system of shipment and care of seamen, it is not generally practicable and is often injurious to seamen, besides in many cases its manifest injustice to the ship has given to skilful evasions of the law, and may sometimes deprive sailors of the benefit of a milder and more just system of relief when they need it.

The provision in regard to extra wages was adopted in 1803, when our commerce was in its infancy, and voyages to European ports were few in number, comparatively short in time, and were regarded as important and hazardous undertakings. This provision of law was for many years, no doubt, advantageous to both shipowners and seamen. Our tonnage was then comparatively insignificant, and European voyages very few in number, so that when a sailor left his ship it was difficult and expensive for him to return home. Voyages across the Atlantic are now of daily occurrence, and the faithful seamen who stays by his ship and becomes entitled to extra wages can easily secure a return voyage to suit him without expense or loss to any one but to the shipping master. In no case, therefore, except where is is paid to the sick, disabled or incompetent, the extra pay is but a gift from the ship to the sailor. I think this provision for extra wages can be changed for the benefit of both seamen and shipowners. While the ship is made the prey of landlords and shipping masters, is made to suffer from incompetent and vicious crews, and to support the sick and disabled in foreign ports, refractory to their homes the helpless and useless imposed on them, and pays to the well and able seaman extra wages under certain circumstances, and is heavily taxed for all the materials which go into her construction, it seems both just and expedient, viewed as a question of commercial policy, that she should have such remedy and protection as wise and encouraging legislation is able to afford without injuriously affecting any other interest.

On account of the necessity for heavy taxation the construction of ships in the United States has now become very expensive, more so than in most if not in every other commercial country, and the power of successfully competing with foreign ships in the carrying trade of the world rendered much more difficult. Besides allowing its citizens the free purchase of foreign ships, this country has taken taxation from every article that goes into the construction of a ship, and permits all bound on foreign voyages to purchase stores in bond from her warehouses without the payment of duties, so as to relieve, encourage, and extend her mercantile marine and render competition against all foreign commerce more easy and successful. France, anxious to enlarge her commerce, has within the present year adopted the same encouraging policy. It seems to be pressingly necessary, if we intend to hold our position as a maritime nation, that the condition and prospect of our commerce, especially that portion engaged in foreign trade, should be carefully and practically reviewed, with a view of affording it such encouragement and relief as may be found necessary for its success in its present relation to the commerce of other leading maritime Powers. I hope to remark more fully on the condition and prospects of our commerce in a future paper.

I have endeavored to direct attention to a few of what appear to me the most prominent defects and requirements of our present law in reference to the regulation and government of seamen in our mercantile service. Though the law needs a thorough revision from men who know practically something of its working, it seems evident that no inconsiderable portion of the expenditure for the relief of American seamen abroad may be traced to the want of suitable homes for seamen when in port, to the bad custom of shipping men which prevails in several of our cities, to paying large advance wages on demand of shipping masters, and to the want of regular discharges, and certificates of capacity and good conduct for the men on leaving their ships. I see no way to effect any considerable reduction in our expenses for the relief of seamen abroad but by a thorough reform, not only in the case herein named, but in nearly our whole code in relation to merchant seamen. Effect such revision, and a marked change for the better would soon be visible, not only in diminished expenditure, but in the character of the American sailor, the improved order and discipline of the ship, in the good feeling and harmony, not only between the crew, but between officers and crew, and in the security of property on the ocean.

In this country much attention has been given to the best modes of improving the condition of seamen, and if permitted to indicate remedies in our own system, I would suggest the system established in this country by the Merchant Shipping act as a good foundation to build upon, or as one from which many useful hints may be taken. It has had the benefit of a fair trial, works well, and is certainly very beneficial to this country, especially to its maritime interests, and is improving and raising the character and condition of her seamen. In all the leading seaports in the United Kingdom there are what are called local marine boards. A portion of the members of each board is elected by a department of the Government, the Boards of Trade, and the other members of the merchants of the port actually owning a given amount of tonnage. This local marine board establishes the shipping offices for the port where such board is located, and appoints one or more shipping masters as may be required, with such deputies, clerks, &c., as may be needed by the wants of the port. It also regulates the mode of conducting business at the shipping office. The doings or these boards and of the shipping masters are at all times under the direction of the Board of Trade. Marine boards have been established in seventeen different ports in this country, viz.:

Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Cork, Dundee, Glasgow, Greenock, Hull, Liverpool, London, Newcastle, Plymouth, Dublin, Leith, North Shields, South Shields, and Sunderland.

As the less important ports where boards have not been established, it is provided that the business and duties which would fall to them be transacted at the Custom-houses, which in such cases are made shipping offices, and by Custom-house officers who act as shipping masters. The shipping master at all the ports where seamen are shipped are required to register the names of all seamen shipped therein and sailing therefrom; and the names of all the seamen in the United Kingdom are registered at the Register General's office in London. The shipping masters are constantly under the eyes of the local marine boards, and the acts of these boards are subject to the disapproval of the Board of Trade, and may be set aside by said Board, and any member of a local marine board can also be removed by the Board of Trade.

Seamen for British ships are well secured by law against imposition from shipping masters, landlords, runners, or any other class of men who would wrongly impose on them. The legal fee for shipping a seaman is one shilling, and should any person take more he would be liable to punishment for so doing. While in port registered English seamen usually live in Sailors' Homes. These houses are not established and controlled by the Government, though strongly encouraged and patronized by it. They are a better class of sailor boarding-houses, generally aided in the start by the liberality of commercial men and always watched over and encouraged by them, and by direction of the Board of Trade, shipping offices are located in and attached to them. There are three of these houses for English sailors in London, two for the native English and one for Asiatics. Shipping offices are located in the two former, and they will conveniently accommodate about 1,000 lodgers. Each man has his sleeping apartment by himself, in which are conveniences for washing, &c. Playgrounds, a reading-room, a library, and a savings bank form a part of the establishment. A doctor is also always in attendance.

Seamen for English ships cannot be shipped at any other place than at a Government shipping office, and before shipment he must produce his discharge from the last ship he served in, on which can be seen his conduct and capacity as a seaman. While British sailors are well protected, where protection is needed, they are punished by imprisonment for desertion, and get no regular discharge or recommendation. Thus losing their standing as British sailors, they find it very difficult, if not impossible, to be again regularly shipped into the British mercantile marine or naval service, and consequently usually resort to foreign service. The largest part of this small class find their way into American ships. Under a system so well regulated and watched over, desertions are not frequent. But for more full details of the whole subject, I must refer you to the Merchant Shipping act, a copy of which, with an introductory analysis, I forward with this dispatch. I forwarded to you last year, in two large folio volumes, all the new commercial forms now used in every branch of the Treasury Department of the English Government, with three or four volumes of explanations and instructions.

British seamen also receive great encouragement to be loyal, to be good seamen, and to conduct themselves well, by the inducements held out to them to become members of the naval reserve. The number of the naval reserve is unlimited, and any able seaman can join it by producing his discharge and recommendation. It may, therefore, include the entire body of able seamen in the British Isles who can produce the required testimonials of capacity and good conduct. It now numbers over 17,000 men, all of whom are now in the merchant service, but are obliged, in case of war, to enter on active naval duty. Naval reserve men receive from the Government a compensation, as a retainer, of £6 sterling per annum. In return they are only required to spend four weeks in each year, under instructions, at gun drill. For this service they are paid one guinea per week in addition to their retainer of £6 per annum. They are obliged to report themselves at the end of every six months, in any country, at some local marine board. By obtaining leave of absence they can go on long voyages, but must, if possible, report to some British Consul in a foreign port twice a year. After serving fifteen years in the naval reserve, and performing the required four weeks' drill regularly, unless on leave of absence, they are allowed a pension of £12 per annum after they become 60 years of age. After serving seven years on the naval reserve and three years on active naval duty, they are also entitled to the £12 pension at the same age. They are also pensioned if disabled by sickness, wounds or other causes, when in active service and while in the line of their duty. No pensions or retains are paid out of England, nor to men who leave the country. All seamen receiving pensions are transferred to the naval reserve or not, after fifteen years of ordinary service, and on reaching 60 years of age, are allowed a pension; or if disabled from any cause while in the line of their duty, they are entitled to a pension or a living at Greenwich Hospital, at their option.

These are the national institutions in that country for relieving aged, worn-out, or destitute seamen from the merchant service. There are a few hospitals for such, supported by public charity, but enough only to supply but a small portion of the wast. Except by the seamen going old to join the naval reserve, and those who cannot gain admission to it, their want will not heretofore be so much felt.

Should legislation on this subject for our mercantile marine be thought advisable, the Chambers of Commerce in the cities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Mobile, and a few other commercial cities, in connection with the Treasury Department of the National Government, the Treasury or Navy, may be authorized by law to establish, under stringent regulations, shipping offices, and perhaps license sailors' houses, elect shipping masters, and adopt such regulations and rules of government as may be necessary. Regular discharges, on which may be indorsed the seaman's conduct and rating as seamen, or some practice answering to it, should form part of any system which may be adopted.

I would also suggest the expediency of providing for the examination and for commissioning masters and other officers in our merchant service, by competent boards established for that purpose. Could an improved system for the shipment and government of our merchant seamen be adopted, an arrangement may probably be made with this country by which the shipping offices of each country can be used by the other, and thus be made mutually beneficial. At present, while British ships in British ports enjoy great advantages from their well digested and carefully guarded system, outside shipping offices are in operation, which do no business for British vessels, but on which all American ships have to depend for procuring crews, as heretofore explained. I have thus noticed some of the prominent defects in our laws and customs in regard to seamen, and suggested a few remedies which appear to me desirable. Should you require me to examine the subject further, I shall be happy to do so to the extent of my ability.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

F. H. MORSE, Consul.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE GRECIAN QUESTION.

The Meeting in New-York in Regard to the Eastern Question—Turkey and Greece.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are informed by a communication to the TIMES, in your issue of yesterday, that the voice of Christian America on the famous Eastern question is to be heard next Friday evening at the Cooper Institute, through several distinguished divines and others.

We may reasonably suppose that the appeals made on this occasion will be more religious than diplomatic, or, in a word, a demonstration of Christianity against Mohammedanism, such as is always elicited when the affairs of the East are under discussion. This pretext is used in the very communication referred to, sanctioned by a slight pretence of diplomacy also, to excite public sympathy in behalf of the Greek Christians, as though the American nation were a vast missionary society.

Whatever may be the inclination of the American public to sympathize with the Greeks, either classically or religiously, yet truth cannot be set aside in this age of constant communication between all the peoples of the world. The question of the East, which is to occupy the European Congress about to convene in Paris, has nothing to do with Greek Christianity or Turkish Mohammedanism, being entirely upon a political basis, and a matter of interest to those nations who wish to keep Russia at bay. Consequently it really concerns only the European Powers. What difference does it make to the United States? On what grounds have the Americans any right to abet any internecine struggles in the Turkish dominions? Turkey might just as well have assumed to interfere or to connive with the Southern rebels. The matter in question is, what right has Greece, against all international usage, to instigate the Cretans to rebellion, giving them aid and comfort, and when remonstrated with against such a violation of faith, not only to persist, but calls upon an enlightened public, such as the American people, to sympathize with her misdeeds?

In this course of action she is represented as justified by the fact that "Crete never belonged to Turkey," and that "King GEORGE is not only King of Greece, but of all Hellenes, to the extent of some fifteen millions!"

If Crete does not belong to Turkey, to whom does it belong, and why all this turmoil?

If King GEORGE is the Hellenic Pope of the whole Greek Church, as is PIO NONO of the Latin, the statement that his subjects amount to only fifteen millions must assuredly be erroneous. There are about three millions of Greeks proper in Greece and Turkey, in equal proportions; but if in the computation of fifteen millions the Servians, Bosnians and the Bulgarians are included, why not include also the Roumanians, and, more than all, the Russians, who count some seventy millions? The truth is, these different nationalities, though professing the Greek faith, have little affinity to the Hellenes.

Again, if King GEORGE is the protector of all the Hellenes, that is, of all those professing the Greek faith, in and out of Greece, "whether in Crete or other parts of the East," what becomes of the Czar and the pretext of Russia? If America now joins in the championship of the Cross, will not that act jeopardize the *entente cordiale* which now happily exists between the United States and Russia?

Besides, the assertion that "the Turks hold no jurisdiction of the Christians, and that the latter are under the protection of the Christian Powers," is mere nonsense. Who then are the Christian subjects of Turkey? The Jews of America, and other lands, have equal right to proclaim themselves independent communities, and declare that the Government under which they live "hold only conventional authority!" It is not easy to "mystify" the European Conference, but nothing difficult to bamboozle the American public, who know little of Eastern matters save under a religious aspect. If the Turkish Government and their diplomatic agents abroad undertake to enlighten the public on the events, they are immediately stigmatized with bad faith and perversion of facts. "The Father of Lies" himself is outwitted by the Turkish liars! It is preposterous to say that all the telegraphic dispatches emanating from Constantinople are under Turkish control, as if the different European embassies would tolerate such a procedure, or the Porte would disseminate lies that could at any moment be contradicted! We need only refer to recent facts to prove that the Turks themselves were completely outwitted by the lying dispatches concocted at Athens. And if the agents of the Ottoman Government abroad, many of whom are themselves Greeks, report to the home Government all that concerns it to know, they are only doing their duty.

It is evident there can be nothing diplomatic in the character of the proposed meeting; nor is it to be supposed that it will have any influence whatever at Washington. The American public have as yet very little interest in Eastern matters; for the inducements to commercial enterprise have not hitherto been great, owing to distance and European competition. The portion of the community who are apt to be interested in religious propagandism will, doubtless, be attracted to this meeting, especially as the orators have been selected from the distinguished clergy of the City. It may be feared that the United States Government, even if invited, may not send a representative to the European Congress, in lieu of which there may be a desire to send some expression of American sympathy on the occasion—religious sympathy, probably—in which the Americans will not differ from the rest of Europe, as proclaimed by Lord STRATFORD himself, with the assertion, also, that "while these aspirations might be natural, anarchy was not progress."

But if the object of this meeting is to collect money, we are at a loss to know for what purpose. It is to be hoped that it is not for the maintenance of Hellenic agents at Washington. Nor can we suppose that it is to increase the very small stipend allotted to King GEORGE. The object may, however, be to present the Greeks with a few iron-clads and monitors; if so, the meeting will, doubtless, be well attended by competitors for the contract in London or Paris. If the real object was to pray for the Greeks, but the Greeks well know, like NAPOLEON, that Providence is always on the side of the heaviest artillery.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

AN OSMANLI.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

HAYTI.

The Town of Miragoane Sacked and Pillaged by Salnave's Soldiery—Reverses of the Insurgents—The Blacks Incited to Take Part With Them by Promises of Pillage.

By the arrival at this port of the bark *R. Murray, Jr.*, from Port-au-Prince, Haytian advices to the 15th ult. have been received.

The principal items of intelligence relate to the capture of Miragoane. After the town had been taken, SALNAVE gave it up to his troops for pillage. The place was completely sacked, the stores of foreigners, it is said, as well as those of the natives, having been cleared out of goods, and many of the spoils were shipped on board the steamer *Salnave* and the bark *Trait D'Union* and carried to Port-au-Prince. A large quantity of valuable articles were sold by the soldiers as soon as they were landed from the vessels for a mere song. Miragoane was entirely destroyed, the town being reduced to a heap of ruins.

In consequence of the capture of Miragoane the towns of Petit Riviere, Anse a Veau, Petit Trou and Bansderes had surrendered to SALNAVE, and the rebels were obliged to evacuate the strong position which they held at Point de Miragoane, which is the key to the South. The taking of Miragoane by SALNAVE had made the rebels desperate.

Gen. DOMINGUE had issued a proclamation appealing to the blacks in most inflammatory language and offering them the City of Port-au-Prince for pillage if they would rally to his standard and march on that place and take it. Large numbers had responded to his call and movements have been commenced toward Miragoane, which the rebel General had determined to retake if possible. Anse a Veau, which was one of the places surrendering to SALNAVE after the fall of Miragoane, had been attacked by the rebel troops of DOMINGUE and burned, the whole garrison being captured and put to the sword by the victors. The rebels, it is reported, have expressed their determination to give no quarters to SALNAVE's troops, and it was expected that there would be terrible slaughter on both sides. The insurgents that were driven out of Miragoane rallied shortly after and, falling upon Leogame, took that place from the Government troops.

It was thought that the important towns of AUX CAYES and JACMEL would be compelled to surrender to SALNAVE to avoid the fate of Miragoane, as he had determined to bombard them should they continue to hold out. In the meantime SALNAVE had proceeded to Anse a Veau, leaving for that place with his troops as soon as intelligence reached him that it had been taken by the rebels.

There was no change in affairs in the North. The rebels were in hopes of getting two war steamers on their side, as it was positively stated that money and agents had been sent abroad for the purpose of securing them.

As regards business, merchants were expecting large transactions in coffee to follow the successes of SALNAVE in gaining possession of the Southern coast, which furnishes the principal portion of the coffee shipped from Port-au-Prince. The Government had relaxed its monopoly of coffee in permitting the mercantile house of WHITE, WHITMAN & Co. to purchase a cargo of coffee to load the *B. Ingenac* for New-York. The condition was that they should pay Government prices for the article.

It was reported that the Government had it in contemplation to abolish the monopoly of coffee at no distant date, and to make some material changes in the fiscal arrangements of the country, the most important of which would be the abolition of import and export duties and the substitution therefor of a tax to be paid in produce, the ports of the Republic being at the same time made free ports.

American provisions were getting scarce, and prices were consequently well sustained. Gold had fallen from 190 to 120. Exchange, 116.

ARKANSAS.

Official Report of the Condition of Affairs by an Officer of Gen. Grant's Staff.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The following official report relative to affairs in Arkansas has been received at Gen. GRANT's headquarters, from Gen. HORACE PORTER of his staff:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 26, 1868.

GENERAL: Gen. BABCOCK and I arrived here two days ago. So many contradictory reports have been circulated in regard to Gov. CLAYTON's militia, that it may be well for you to know the facts in the case. The present State Government was certainly in some danger previous to the Presidential election. Senator BARNES had been shot and wounded badly; Mr. UPHAM, of the Lower House, wounded; Mr. HINES, a member of Congress and a Freedmen's Bureau agent, killed; and other agents, and a United States Marshal driven from their posts by threats. The Governor, Senator BICE, and others had to sleep in the State House under guard, for fear of assassination. The Governor wisely refrained from taking any violent measures until after the election, fearing that the opposition might make capital out of it. As soon as it was over, however, he organized a militia force of about 800 men, one-fourth colored, under Gens. CATTERSON in the Southwest, and UPHAM in the Northeast, with orders to live off the country, taking what was absolutely necessary, and giving vouchers. His intention is to pay all loyal holders of vouchers and no others. Two assassins have already been executed by sentence of a Military Commission. Seventeen others are in prison, and a great number have been run out of the State. But the best result I can see is the disposition of all business men to instantly enroll themselves as special, pledged to assist the Sheriffs to arrest lawless characters if the Government will relieve them from martial law. He has accepted many such pledges, and martial law exists only in parts of some counties. The entire conservative wing of the Republican Party were opposed to the declaration of martial law, including Gen. SMITH, U. S. A., commanding the troops in the State. They admitted the reign of terror established by the rebels, but wanted the United States to make the arrests. Gov. CLAYTON's arguments in favor of his policy are as follows: The United States troops do not know the people and the country. The lawless behave while the United States troops are in the vicinity, and break out worse than ever when they leave. The rebels are generally anxious to have them, as it creates an expenditure of money in their midst, from which they reap a benefit. The militia punishes all the disloyal, and extorts pledges from them to respect the laws. As these people have threatened to break up the State Government as soon as the United States troops are removed, this teaches them that the State is able to protect itself. The militia has been under tolerably good control, and the plundering reported in the Press is the taking of supplies under orders. One negro militiaman committed a rape on a white woman, but was immediately arrested by Gen. CHATTERSON, (who seems to be a very good man,) tried, convicted, and promptly executed. The Governor's policy has, no doubt, seriously interfered with business where martial law has been proclaimed, and injured business men of all parties, hence the opposition from loyalists. It has interfered with travel, taken off hands for the militia at a season when they were badly needed, and created many pecuniary losses. It has, however, accomplished much more good than the most sanguine expected, and Gen. SMITH acknowledged that he thought the Governor's judgment was better than his own, and that the results would fully justify the action of the former. The Governor is now disposed to relieve each county from martial law as soon as it can be done safely.

The Governor is certainly a man of intelligence and nerve, and has labored under difficulties that would have deterred a less able officer. Four thousand arms were seized by the Ku-klux and thrown off the boat below Memphis. He could seldom secure good men for officers, and in the eastern counties he had to depend entirely upon the negroes for soldiers. Very respectfully,

HORACE PORTER, A. D. C.

Gen. Grant's Cabinet.

The Washington correspondent of the Rochester *Chronicle*, in a recent letter, gives the following:

"Senator POMEROY says all he knows about the next Cabinet must be gathered from an incident which GRANT related to himself and others when that subject came up. The General said he was frequently reminded of the remark President LINCOLN once made to him when he said if he were to begin over again, and should be called upon to choose a Cabinet, he would try to make it so as to have some influence with the administration."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Republican State Convention—Nomination of Hon. Onslow Stearns for Governor—His Speech of Acceptance.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 7, 1869.

The Republican Convention held here to-day was a large and enthusiastic gathering. The Convention was held at Eagle Hall. It was called to order at 11:30 by Hon. E. H. ROLFE, of Concord, Chairman of the State Committee. Gov. HARRIMAN was chosen President of the Convention, and a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed. On taking the chair Gov. HARRIMAN made a brief speech, in which he took occasion to say:

"Our party is firmly grounded in the faith, compact and united, and perhaps stronger than ever before. My successor is to be designated with unprecedented unanimity, and I bespeak for him, in the campaign and in his office, the same kind treatment, the same hearty, zealous support from the noble party which you represent that I have received in the past, and I take this occasion to thank you, gentlemen, and to thank most cordially the great Republican Party of the State, for the determined manner in which you and the party stood by me and by the Republican organization in those days when the party in other States was beaten back in disorder and overwhelmed."

On motion of Adjutant-Gen. HEAD, Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS was nominated by acclamation for Governor. Mr. STEARNS addressed the Convention as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I have been informed by your committee of the action of the Convention in nominating me to the office of Chief Magistrate of our State. I desire to thank you for the cordial greeting extended to me on this occasion, and for the unanimity with which you have expressed your choice. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the honor which it confers. If the people of New-Hampshire in the coming election ratify your action, and select me to the important office for which you have named me, I shall bring to the discharge of its duties an honest purpose faithfully to serve the best interests of the State; and I trust I shall not plead exemption from that law of patriotism which demands that private advantage shall be subordinate to the public welfare. I may also be allowed to say that on all occasions I shall give my influence to aid the National Government in its plans to improve our commercial and financial condition, and encourage our agricultural and manufacturing interests, and for the employment of our industrial resources, and my cordial support to its efforts to preserve and extend the principles of our free constitutional Government, so necessary to secure to all classes of our fellow-citizens equal civil and political rights. Thus may we hope that peace may be restored throughout the country, and all unite in perpetuating the Union. In November last the people of New-Hampshire, in common with large majorities of their fellow-countrymen in other States, declared themselves in favor of those measures which will promote the peace of the country, discharge in good faith the national obligations, and by the exercise of a judicious economy in public affairs, reduce the present burdens of the public debt and taxation. I have no doubt that in March next our people will reiterate these sentiments in a more emphatic manner, and I trust by an increased majority. Gentlemen, you very well know that I am a working rather than a talking man. It seems to me that in this respect the President elect has set us a good example. Allow us to follow it. Let my action speak rather than my words. As I have been in the past, so do I hope in the future to be one who shall earnestly strive to carry out the public will in promoting the public good. Permit me, then, to close these brief remarks by again tendering you my sincere thanks for the flattering expression of your confidence and regard.

A series of resolutions were adopted, including the following:

Resolved, That we are in favor of impartial suffrage for all loyal citizens in the election of members of Congress and Presidential Electors, and we call upon Congress to secure it by enacting the necessary laws, or by sending to the Legislatures of the States the necessary constitutional amendment.

Resolved, That the people have constitutionally declared the inviolability and sacredness of the national debt incurred to save the Union, and that they will tolerate no form or device of repudiation. That for the purpose of lightening the heavy burden of this indebtedness and restoring the business of the country to a sound basis the Government should adopt all possible means to make the paper dollar of the United States worth a dollar in gold, and to fund the outstanding obligations of the Government in new bonds bearing a lower rate of interest.

At the District Convention to-day all the present Congressmen were renominated by acclamation, viz.: First District, JACOB H. ELA; Second District, AARON F. STEVENS, and Third District, JACOB BENTON.

ACCIDENT IN ROCHESTER.

Fall of a Floor Crowded with People—Eight Persons Killed and About Twenty Wounded—Full Details of the Disaster.

From the Rochester Chronicle, Jan. 7.

A most appalling accident occurred last night, about 9:15 o'clock, at the school-house of St. Peter and St. Paul's Church on Maple-street. An Epiphany festival and concert was being held for the benefit of the school, and a portion of the second floor, about twenty-five feet in length by forty in width, fell with a crash to the floor beneath, precipitating a load of human freight into the mass with the broken joists and beams. The groans of the wounded, mingled with the cries and calls of those in search of missing friends, were heart-rending in the extreme. It was estimated that there were 1,500 people in the assembly room at the time of the accident, and as quite a large audience on the floor that fell, listening to the music. Upon the floor below, or first floor, the tables were spread, and upon that portion which received most of the falling mass a number of ladies were engaged in washing dishes, but, fortunately, the ends of the joists clung to the wall sufficiently to form a protection, and most of them escaped unharmed.

THE KILLED.

Eight persons were killed outright, as follows: BERNARD DUNNER and wife, residing on Allen-street. EMMA REESE, aged about 14 years, adopted daughter of CHARLES G. REESE,

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE TEN-YEAR BONDS,
PATERSON AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,

FOR SALE BY

HOWE & BELDEN,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR GOLD.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight, in same manner as with National Banks.

Advances made on approved collaterals.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere and loans negotiated.

We buy and sell at current market rate all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of GOLD and all first-class securities for the usual commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER of CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,

COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Now is the time to buy one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MT. R. R. BONDS

The Company will sell about 150 First Mortgage Bonds during each of the months of January, February and March, which will close the entire issue. Price for January, 85 and accrued interest. The prospect is, that for February the rate will be advanced 2½ per cent.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.
No. 48 Wall-st.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND—BONDS WANTED.—The Company desires to purchase for its Sinking Fund, an amount of its mortgage bonds equal to $22,675 in cash, and will receive bonds to that extent. Proposals should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on or before the 13th of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company.

JAMES MACKIE, Vice-President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT our safe was broken open on the night of the 26th of December, 1868, or the morning of Jan. 1, 1869, at No. 44 Hudson-st., New-York City, and the following taken therefrom: Fifty shares Hudson River Railroad Stock Company, No. 14,247, indorsed; also a receipt from same Company for ten shares of same stock. All persons are notified against purchasing or negotiating for the same, as notice has been duly given to stop transfer and transfer thereon.

MEYER, DEUTSCH & CO.
NEW-YORK, No. 44 Hudson-st., Jan. 2, 1869.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 19th inst., and reopen on the morning of Jan. 4.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 49TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, Broadway, corner of 49th-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 P. M.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of Wednesday, the 20th inst. By order or the Trustees of Mortgagees.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, 159 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 247 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, TUESDAY, 12th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock, noon.

ALBERT G. DARLING, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 214 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW SLUE-STONE CO.,
MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTees of this Company, and Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

SCHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 22 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors,

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

BEAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE INSURERS' INDEMNITY COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This Company was chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its last session, with a capital of $500,000, with liberty to increase the same to $2,000,000. Its object is to afford to those holding policies of insurance, issued by Fire or Marine Insurance Companies, an additional security against any possible loss or damage. For a very small consideration the Company will guarantee to the holder of any policy it may approve the full payment of any loss insured against; under such policy, and will also afford information and assistance to persons desirous of obtaining insurance, and who may wish such additional guarantee.

The advantages which this Company offers to the business community, to persons holding real estate in trust, to corporations and others loaning money on Bond and Mortgage, and to all whose interest it is to have certain indemnity in case of loss, when it can be procured at a very trifling additional premium, are such that it is believed that the business of the Company will be very remunerative, and that an investment in its stock will be exceedingly safe and profitable.

Books of Subscription to the amount of $250,000 of the capital stock will be opened at the National Broadway Bank, on the 13th day of January, 1869.

Any further information which may be desired, in relation to the Company, may be obtained at the office of the Corporators, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 23, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock P. M. each day.

JAN. 2, 1869.

WILLIAM A. DARLING,
CORNELIUS H. DELAMATER,
WILLIAM H. LEE,
Commissioners appointed by the Act of Incorporation.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 13 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

MIDLAND RAILROAD.
NOTICE.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1869, on the bonds of the towns and cities, issued in aid of the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City or New-York, on and after the 2d proximo.

W. M. CONKEY,
Treasurer New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad.
OSWEGO, Dec. 26, 1868.

$5,000 REWARD PAID AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—Stolen from the office of LAMBRELENG & PYNE, Attorneys-at-law, No. 14 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, a Tin Box containing the following securities:

1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No.	7,707,	May and Nov.	$500
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No.	25,462,	May and Nov.	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No.	54,992,	May and Nov.	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No.	54,993,	May and Nov.	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No.	54,677,	May and Nov.	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No.	48,515,	March and Sept.	500
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No.	39,314,	March and Sept.	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No.	39,015,	March and Sept.	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No.	39,016,	March and Sep.	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No.	28,271,	March and Sept.	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No.	16,466,	March and Sept.	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No.	15,786,	March and Sept.	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No.	15,561,	March and Sept.	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No.	39,796,	March and Sept.	500
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No.	26,413,	March and Sept.	500
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No.	26,414,	March and Sept.	500
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No.	43,626,	Jan. and July.	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No.	63,525,	Jan. and July.	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No.	63,526,	Jan. and July.	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No.	63,527,	Jan. and July.	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No.	63,528,	Jan. and July.	1,000
1 U. S. Reg. Bond, No.	20,864,	Jan. and July.	10,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No.	117,548,	Jan. and July.	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No.	117,549,	Jan. and July.	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No.	117,550,	Jan. and July.	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No.	117,551,	Jan. and July.	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No.	127,552,	Jan. and July.	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No.	117,553,	Jan. and July.	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No.	117,554,	Jan. and July.	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No.	117,555,	Jan. and July.	1,000
1 U. S. Reg. Bond, No.	21,544,	Jan. and July.	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No.	62,931,	Jan. and July.	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No.	62,932,	Jan. and July.	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No.	62,279,	Jan. and July.	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No.	43,634,	May and Nov.	100
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No.	43,635,	May and Nov.	100
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No.	47,423,	May and Nov.	100
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No.	42,427,	May and Nov.	100
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No.	42,428,	May and Nov.	100
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No.	6,643,	March	100
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No.	38,228,	March	100
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No.	79,850,	March	100
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No.	6,588,	March & Sept	100
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No.	23,993,	March & Sept	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No.	33,964,	March & Sept	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No.	33,965,	March & Sept	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No.	32,966,	March & Sept	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No.	66,100,	May and Nov	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No.	66,101,	May and Nov	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No.	66,102,	May and Nov	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No.	66,103,	May and Nov	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No.	66,104,	May and Nov	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No.	66,105,	May and Nov	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No.	72,128,	May and Nov	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Reg'd Bond, No.	7,474,	Jan. and July	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No.	45,195,	March & Sept	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No.	57,468,	March & Sept	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No.	57,467,	March & Sept	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No.	57,469,	March & Sept	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No.	69,247,	March & Sept	1,000
1 Bond of State of New-York, No.	3,804,	for	5,000
1 Certificate, No. 37, of 100 shares of New-York Fire Insurance Company,			5,000
1 Cert., No. 3,024, of 50 shares Hudson River R. R. Co.			5,000
1 Cert., No. 3,401, of 1 share Hudson River R. R. Co.			100
1 Cert., No. 4,647, of 1 share Hudson River R. R. Co.			100
1 Cert., No. 4,648, of 1 share Hudson River R. R. Co.			100
1 Cert., No. 4,662, of 1 share Hudson River R. R. Co.			100
1 Cert., No. 4,663, of 2 shares Hudson River R. R. Co.			200
1 Cert., No. 42,206, of 56 shares Erie R'y Co.			5,600
1 Bond of County of New-York, No. 66, by indorsement transferred to Phœnix Cambreleng, Executor, &c.			11,500
1 Coupon Bond Permanent Water Loan of City of Brooklyn, No. 3,139, January and July			1,000
1 Cert. of Ohio Canal Stock, No. 1,682, Jan. and July			1,500
7 Coupon Bonds of Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Co., $1,000 each, Nos. 311, 1,478, 2,642, 3,184 and 3,188			7,000
3 Mortgage Coupon Bonds of Tennessee Coal and Railroad Co., Nos. 105, 108 and 226, for $1,000, $1,000 and $200, interest 1st June and December.			2,200
1 Coupon Bond of Ulster Co., No. 1, for			500
1 Bond of State of Ohio Canal Stock, No. 1,171			1,500
1 Cert., No. 740, of 40 shares Arctos Fire Insurance Company,			2,000
1 Cert., No. 52, 10 shares Staring Fire Ins. Co.			1,000
1 Cert., No. 57, 3 shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.			300
1 Cert., No. 104, 50 shares Citizens' Gaslight Company, in bonkyn,			1,000
1 Cert., No. 85, 5 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co.,			750
1 Cert., 10 shares Citizens' Gaslight Company, of Brooklyn, in name of S. Cambreleng,			200
1 Cert., No. 4, of 10 shares Hope Fire Ins. Co.			5,422
1 Apalachicola Land Co. Certificate,			200
1 Apalachicola Land Co. Certificate,			160
1 Cert. Hillsborough Coal Mining and Transportation Company, of North Carolina, 50 shares			5,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Reg. Bond, May and Nov.	$1,000	No.	8,300
1 U. S. 5-20 Reg. Bond, May and Nov.	1,000	No.	8,9 1
1 U. S. 5-20 Reg. Bond, May and Nov.	1,000	No.	8,038
1 Coupon Bond, May and Nov.	1,000	No.	3,563
1 Coupon Bond, May and Nov.	500	No.	1,401
1 Coupon Bond, May and Nov.	500	No.	6,088
1 Coupon Bond, May and Nov.	500	No.	6,089
1 Coupon Bond, January and July	1,000	No.	50,094
1 Coupon Bond, January and July	1,000	No.	50,099
1 Coupon Bond, January and July	1,000	No.	50,671
1 Coupon Bond, January and July	100	No.	20,406
1 Coupon Bond, January and July	100	No.	20,407
1 Coupon Bond, January and July	100	No.	20,408
1 Coupon Bond, January and July	100	No.	20,409
1 Coupon Bond, January and July	100	No.	20,410
1 Coupon Bond, January and July	100	No.	20,411
1 Coupon Bond, January and July	100	No.	20,412
1 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bond,	1,000	No.	48,378
1 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bond,	1,000	No.	2,945
1 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bond,	1,000	No.	2,729
1 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bond,	1,000	No.	1,776
1 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bond,	500	No.	154
1 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bond,	100	No.	862
1 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bond,	100	No.	863
1 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bond,	50	No.	95
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond,	1,000	No.	62,194
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond,	1,000	No.	61,158
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond,	1,000	No.	90,04
1 Coupon Bond, January and July	1,000	No.	54,217
1 Coupon Bond, January and July	1,000	No.	1,561
1 Coupon Bond, January and July	1,000	No.	1,619
1 Union Pacific R. R. Bond,	1,000	No.	
1 Union Pacific R. R. Bond,	1,000	No.	
1 California Pacific R. R. Bond,	1,000	No.	1,571
1 California Pacific R. R. Bond,	1,000	No.	1,573
1 California Pacific R. R. Bond,	1,000	No.	1,574
1 Milwaukee and St. Paul's R. R. Bond,	1,000	No.	664
1 Milwaukee and St. Paul's R. R. Bond,	1,000	No.	835
1 Cohoes Bond,	1,000	No.	35
1 Cohoes Bond,	1,000	No.	36
1 Certificate of 50 shares of Hope Fire Insurance Co., to J. Fyne, Trustee,			5,000
1 Certificate of 65 shares of New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Co., to J. Fyne, Trustee.			
1 Certificate of 10 shares of Western Union Telegraph Company, to Emma F. Fyne,			
1 Certificate of 20 shares of Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, to Emma F. Fyne,			

The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, on the delivery of the above mentioned securities to the subscribers, or for information leading to the recovery of the same, and a proportionate reward for the recovery of any portion thereof.

All brokers and other persons are cautioned against purchasing any of the above securities, as payment thereof has been stopped, and measures taken to render them useless to the purchaser.

CAMBRELENG & PYNE, No. 14 Wall-st.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 21 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. C. CLINTON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, Dec. 24, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

N. L. ANGIER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

W. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 241 PEARL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 9.—THE BOARD OF TRUStees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

THREE PER CENT.

on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on demand.

By order,

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
161 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend or three per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 4th inst., at their office, No. 168 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., and an extra dividend of two (2) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. BUCKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK Jan. 5, 1869.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand.

WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 29.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 4 per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the BANK OF AMERICA.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	110¾		5-20 Coupon, '67.	108¾	108¾
Coupon, 1881.	111¾	111¾	5-20 Coupon, '68.	108¾	109¾
5-20 Reris., 1862.	107¾	108	10-40 Registered.	105¾	106¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	112	112¼	10-40 Coupon.....	106¾	106¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108¾	108¾	Gold.....	135¾	135¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108¾	109¾	U. S. Cur. Fac...	89¾	
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.	107¾	108			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHNSON & DAY

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 Broadway and No. 5 New-st., New-York.

Buy and sell on commission, gold, Government securities, railroad stocks, bonds and all other securities dealt in at the Board of Brokers; make advances on approved securities.

S. JOHNSON, CLARENCE S. DAY,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,962,098 89
Overdrafts	4,194 71
United States Bonds to secure circulation..	672,000 00
Other Bonds and Stocks	2,700 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	230,217 64
Banking-house	35,000 00
Expense Account	17 02
Cash Items—Country Checks, &c.	105,955 77
Exchanges for Clearing-house	464,991 21
Bills of other Banks	19,490 00
Fractional Currency	497 15
Specie	187,981 14
Legal-tender Notes	90,918 00
Three per cent. Certificates	225,000 00
Total	$4,020,541 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund	309,237 03
Profit and Loss	3,434 50
Circulation outstanding	599,068 00
State Circulation outstanding	8,0 0 00
Deposits	1,99 ,416 25
Uncollected Checks	480,9 0 00
Dividends unpaid	47,181 56
Total	$4,020,541 53

I, A. GILBERT, Cashier of the Market National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of January, 1869.

THOMAS HINWOOD, Notary Public,
in and for the County of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 417 EAST 35TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please take notice that the Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, passed the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The stockholders of the Company, at a meeting of such stockholders, called by the Directors of the Company, in the manner required by law, and held at the office of the Company, on this 30th day of November, ded, with the concurrence of more than two-thirds in interest of the stockholders, authorized and sanction the increase of the capital stock of the Company two millions one hundred thousand dollars; therefore,

Resolved, That the capital stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby increased two millions one hundred thousand dollars.

Resolved, That the transfer-books be closed on the 11th day of January, 1869, and remain closed until the morning of the 21st January, 1869.

Resolved, That the issue of two millions one hundred thousand dollars, ($2,100,000,) authorized at a meeting of the stockholders held this day, be distributed, pro rata, among the stockholders of the Company, at par.

Resolved, That stockholders omitting to take their several pro rata shares of said stock, on or before the 20th day of January, 1869, are deemed to have waived their right to any portion of said stock.

By order of the Board.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation was passed at a meeting held this day, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, March 21, 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, first-class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. S. CARLTON,
Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 154 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank, will be held at its Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 128 Bowery, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUBscribers to the Northern Dispensary will be held at the Dispensary building, corner of Chrystie-place and Christopher-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. KRETUS C. BENEDICT will preside.

J. HARSEN RHODES, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE AND RAILroad Bonds and Coupons, Memphis and Charleston First Mortgage, Mississippi Central Bonds, Shelby County Bonds and Coupons, Greenville and Columbia Railroad Indorsed Bonds, bought by

LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st.

MEMPHIS CITY BONDS, MEMPHIS and Little Rock 1st Mortgage, Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock, for sale by

LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st.

WANTED—LOAN $30,000 TO $50,000 ON improved first-class real estate. Address Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

W. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 241 PEARL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 9.—THE BOARD OF TRUStees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

THREE PER CENT.

on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on demand.

By order,

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE.....LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9
VILLE DE PARIS.GUYMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 23
LAFAYETTE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT.....ROUSSEAU.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO HAVRE OR BREST.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS.
Including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
ASIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10

Chief Cabin Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....80

TO PARIS.
Cabin Cabin Passage.....145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
ACADIA.....Jan. 9 BRITANNIA.....Jan. 30
IONA.....Jan. 16 HIBERNIA SINGLE.Feb. 6
CALEDONIA.....Jan. 23 EUROPA.....Feb. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $35; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....Jan. 20, at 10 A. M.
ERIN.....3,332 tons.....Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,966 tons.....Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA (new).....Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
SIBERIA.....Jan. 7 TRIPOLI.....Jan. 28
ARABIA.....Jan. 14 PALESTINE.....Feb. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low-est rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Master, will leave PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 27 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 29 Broadway.
J. HURST, Jr., Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
H. SCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 56 South-st. and No. 25 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS (via Halifax).....Saturday, Jan. 9, 1 P.M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1 P.M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 16, 8 A.M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 23, 8 A.M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	40 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
Return tickets, N.Y.,	175	St. John's, N.F.,	30
Branch Steamer ...)	45	Branch Steamer ...)	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at that port.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connections. Passengers and cargo forwarded through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Otago.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 56 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Three hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Jan. 9, ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. BARSTOW.

Steamer leaving San Francisco Feb. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the company's office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HERMANN CLAY, Capt. L. F. TINKHAM, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas. Rio Janeiro, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
C. H. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
EAGLE, Capt. H. M. GREENE, Jan. 20,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Jan. 14
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK.....Jan. 21.
EAGLE, Capt. H. M. GREENE, via Nassau.....Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND YUCATAN.
New-York and Havana Mail Steamship Line.
The new and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. W. BARTLETT, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. HINKBURNER,
on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to
W. P. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 176 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
MORGAN, Capt. J. M. BARRY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Due SOUTO following Wednesday.....Jan. 16

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received after day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 68 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Regular Mail Steamers will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES.....NELSON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 2
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston, at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents
R. L. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer RISDON sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.

Freight received until 4 P. M., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
POSITIVELY NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER LINE.

The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 39 West-st.

Cabin passage $25.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship SARAGOSSA, Capt. ETHEN, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN New-York and termini.

Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.

For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M. Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
T. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. Also this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.
Way Train for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M., Way Train for Otisville —1:45 P. M., for Paterson—6:30 P. M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South—9 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train—11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of cars, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. H. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

9 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars through from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western Railroad at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room cars attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western Railroad, and at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 4th-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

J. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Parons Nerry, foot of Chambers-st, as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. trains go through to Monsey.
NOV. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE COD FERRIES AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
PILGRIM, FOOT OF OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 6 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern lines; or rest undisturbed on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 3 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The splendid, elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 6 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 246 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, to be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 9th inst. for the following supplies of the very best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, subject to the usual inspection thereon, viz.:

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

20 reams Foolscap, 20 reams Manilla, 20 reams Letter Paper, 500 sheets Official, 200 dozen Letter and 200 dozen Note Envelopes; 200 sheets Tracing and 200 sheets Blotting Paper; 50 dozen Steel Pens, 60 dozen Pen-holders, 4 dozen Penknives, 20 dozen black and 10 dozen blue Lead Pencils, 5 dozen pints black Ink, 4 dozen vials red Ink, 3 dozen Ink Erasers, 20 dozen camels' hair Pencils, 50 dozen Mastallic Eyelets, 25 Eyelet Punchers, 50 spools Tape, 4 skins Seals, 8 pieces (or about 200 yards) white Muslin, 2 pieces Ravens Duck, 50 pounds blue, 50 pounds red and 50 pounds White Lead Thread. All the above to conform with the samples, &c., to be seen at the Navigation Office in the Navy-yard, to be delivered when required.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

Sperm Fish Oil, to be delivered in tight and suitable casks, to supply deficiencies under the contract of D. Babcock, on class No. 65, dated July 8, 1868.

2,000 pounds Tool Tallow, *pure*, to be made from fresh fat, free from lime or other foreign substances; 50 pounds Castile Soap; 100 pounds Hard Brown Soap; 20 pounds R. O. Soap, best quality *material and manufacture*; 15 chaldrons Coke; 600 pounds Banca Tin; 10 boxes Tin Plates, I. C. thick to X. X. thick, to be of the best charcoal brand and to bear double seaming without fracture; 825 pounds Lead Pipe, ½ inch to 3 inches diameter; 3 pounds to 16 pounds per lineal foot, to be drawn and capable of being flanged without splitting, to be free from seams or other defects; 2,832 pounds Sheet Lead, 6 pounds to 15 pounds per square foot, 7 to 16 feet long, 6 to 8 feet wide, to supply deficiencies under the contract of Alonzo A. Foster, on classes Nos. 43, 41, 64 and 68, dated July 8, 1868.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separately, as may be most to the interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within twenty days. Blank forms, with further particulars, to be obtained at this office. Proposals not duly indorsed on the envelope, and not made in all respects to conform with this advertisement and blank forms furnished, will not be considered. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour above named, when the bids will be opened.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster, United States Navy.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 32 miles, will be received at this office until the 15th day of January, 1869, at which time the plans for said construction of 4,200 lineal feet of truss bridging; 22,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other timber, will be opened at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to the close of A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 15, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, proposals, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT, for one or more years, a suite of unfurnished apartments, suitable for housekeeping purposes, for a family of four adults; one room on first floor for office required; must be between Lexington and 8th avs., and 30th and 40th sts.; terms must be stated. Address Box No. 4,668 Post Office, or apply at residence No. 134 West 12th-st. Unexceptionable references.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife; parlor and bedroom with private table preferred, on second or third floors front; location between 18th and 27th sts., and 5th and 6th avs. Address with terms, Box No. 931, New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter (8 years old); front room, with bedroom adjoining; location between 20th and 30th sts.; terms moderate. Address Box No. 1,269 Post Office.

NO. 50 WEST 13TH-ST.—A DESIRABLE second floor, (three rooms,) handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and their wives, or a family; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, on fair prices; rooms large and well furnished; At table, at No. 30 Great Jones-st.; front basement to rent for an office.

TO LET—NO. 72 5TH-AV., AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms, consisting of parlor and two or more bedrooms, with restaurant or private table; also single rooms.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Superior suites of rooms, with private table, first floor; also, single rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

NO. 52 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE. second floor, handsomely furnished, to a family or party of gentlemen, with first-class board. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, gas and fuel; one fine room, on first floor, for two persons; also, one front hall bedroom, at No. 315 West 14th-st.; near three railroads.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor, and two large rooms above, to let, with or without private table; also reception room, suitable for a physician's office, to let unfurnished.

A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER DESIRE aboard in a genteel boarding house, between 14th and 34th sts. Best of reference required and given. Address Dr. L., Post Office Box No. 505.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 668 Greenwich-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 195.—FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite, or single, with board, permanent or transient; private table if desired.

NO. 108 EAST 10TH-ST.—AN ELEGANTLY furnished front room to let, also bedroom adjoining in a first-class house, with or without board.

AT NO. 14 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. and University-place, a single room on third floor, with grate; dinner at 6 o'clock.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to let with board, at No. 15 West 24th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST., FURnished rooms and bedrooms, convenient for housekeeping, with or without board.

NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, may be had in desirable location, No. 100 West 31st-st.

NO. 1,108 BROADWAY—THREE LARGE furnished rooms to let, without board, below 26th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board for gentlemen.

ELEGANT ROOMS—FIRST-CLASS BOARD. Apply to W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF BOOKS AT AUCTION.

LEAVITT, STREBIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock.

Private collection of
Theological and Miscellaneous Books, embracing many very valuable works on Theology, Sermons, Commentaries, Church History, Divinity, Biography, Belles-lettres, &c. Catalogues ready, and books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer,
BY T. R. MINTURN & BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
6 bales Provence Almonds.
30 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
1,000 kegs Almeria Grapes.
200 boxes Valencia Raisins.
At 11¼ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River;
2,800 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, landing, ex *Norah*, from Valencia.

GEORGES COOK, Auctioneer.
GESTEBL HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at Salesroom No. 111 Liberty-street, parlor, library and chamber suits, hair-cloth sofas, tables, looking and hall glasses, desks, &c.; also counting house and office desks and table; also one grand action and two 7¼-octave pianos, iron safe, cutlery, plate, &c.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
J. BOGART WILL SELL COFFEE, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the store-house Nos. 106 and 108 Centre-st.; 66 barrels of coffee, ground, in good order, sold for cash.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and SYLVANUS REYNOLDS, parties of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining the payment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amounts of the outstanding balance of advance due, principal and interest, to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 29, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 25, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oct16-lawtoJJan.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, VELOCIPEDES, CARRIAGES
SELLING AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SLEIGHS, BELLS, HARNESS, &c.,
at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms,
Nos. 634, 636 and 638 Broadway.

Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE LARGE BAY horses, 15 to 17 hands high, 6 to 7 years old, fit for cart or truck, or any heavy work; warranted sound and kind, at No. 223 Delancey-st., until sold.

FOR SALE—A BLACK MARE, 8 YEARS, 16¼ hands, pony built, near 15 cwt., sound and kind, fit for cart, truck, or any kind of work; price $200; well worth $250. Apply at No. 413 East 19th-st.

A CHEAP HORSE FOR SALE.—MUST be sold for some price to-day. Inquire at No. 6 9th-av., between 1 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, HORSE, truck and harness. Apply to BLANCHARD & CO., No. 343 East 142d-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE harness, covered and open express wagons and buggies, of every description, at No. 23 3d-st., near Bowery.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country and town houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 249 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES IN Claremont-av., near Public Park, and two on Cumberland-st., opposite Washington-park; fine locations. Inquire for T. B. JACKSON, builder and owner.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA LARGE AND FINE four-story house, with extended back building; located in 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Possession May 1. Apply to
ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CHURCH PROPERTY OF large dimensions, in Brooklyn. Photograph can be seen at the office. A most elegant plot on Clinton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of seven lots, including the corner, and

A MURDERER HANGED.

EXECUTION OF WOOLEY AT FREEHOLD, N. J.

His Crime—Details of the Murder of Hartshorne Fleming—The Last Hours of the Culprit—The Final Scene.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 7, 1869.

WILLIAM N. WOOLEY, the Shark River fisherman, who killed HARTSHORNE FLEMING, another fisherman, shooting him dead with an ordinary shot-gun on the 10th of August last, expiated his crime on the gallows at this place to-day. The case has excited but little public interest. The two men led a sort of vagabond life at Shark River, in Monmouth County where both were born and brought up. They were exceedingly intemperate in their habits, and had the respect neither of themselves nor of those who knew them. FLEMING, during the war, served in the Fourteenth New-Jersey Volunteers, Company A, and during his absence his wife lived with WOOLEY and cohabited with him. FLEMING, when discharged from the service, returned home and learning this state of affairs, took no further notice of it than to take his wife to his bosom once more. After that all three lived together in amity in an old shanty on Shark River. WOOLEY and FLEMING continued to gain a livelihood by fishing and hunting, spending most of their money and much of their time at a tavern hard by, which was afterward the scene of the tragedy.

THE MOTIVE.

On the morning of the 10th of August last FLEMING and WOOLEY had a quarrel and a fight. Mrs. FLEMING assisted her husband in flinging out of doors WOOLEY and all his effects, which, besides a shot-gun and some tin kettles, were comprised in a basket of fishing tackle, and old odds and ends. Thus driven forth from the shelter of his own roof, WOOLEY sought the tavern known as "Jake Bennett's Shark River Hotel," where he placed his property behind the door and remained for some time. A party of gentlemen from New-York, who were spending a few days in the vicinity, came up and requested the use of WOOLEY'S gun for the purpose of shooting at a target. The gun was brought out from behind the door, was fired once, and was again placed behind the door by WOOLEY. It was claimed at the trial that he reloaded the gun at this time, but of this no evidence appeared, and he denied it, although the material facts of the shooting he confessed. WOOLEY now left the tavern, met FLEMING, was worsted by him in an encounter, (if the story of the culprit himself may be believed,) and returning showed his injuries, which were slight, to the landlord, and said he would shoot FLEMING, applying an indecent epithet to him. During the day he was seen at the tavern several times and drank deeply.

THE MURDER.

It was nearly 4:30 P. M., and WOOLEY, with several others, was lounging about the drinking-place. Another drink had just been taken, and two of the boatmen present had just emerged from the house, stepped into a boat, and were about to pull off, when FLEMING was seen approaching. WOOLEY saw him, seized his gun, rushed to the porch, and said he would shoot him, using a vile phrase. FLEMING started to come up the steps, when his adversary brought his gun up to the position of "ready" and fired. The charge of buckshot entered the bowels of FLEMING, who sprang into the air, fell and rolled over at the bottom of the steps. The murderer, lowering his gun, rested it on the window sill, and cried out, "Get a rope and hang me—take me to Freehold." Then suddenly starting down the road, he exclaimed that he would go to Freehold and give himself up, and was soon out of sight.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

The witnesses of this scene, which was over ere they fully comprehended it, gave their first attention to FLEMING, who survived but a few minutes after the fatal shot, and lived but twenty minutes. Then they first thought of apprehending the criminal and some started in pursuit of him. They did not find him, however. He turned into the woods and after a short time was seen returning to the vicinity of the tragedy. He was covered with blood, and in a pitiable plight. He had endeavored to cut his throat, and had inflicted a hideous gash, near by severing his tongue at the root, but not dividing the jugular vein. He was detained in the tavern, looked upon the corpse of FLEMING without a shudder, and when asked why he had done the deed, replied with an expression too coarse to be printed here, which seemed to indicate that his illicit relations with the wife of the dead man had had something to do with it.

THE TRIAL.

WOOLEY was confined in the county jail at Freehold, where he endured with a wonderful degree of insensibility to pain the sufferings caused by the wound and by the subsequent surgical operations which became necessary in consequence of it. The wound healed, but he was never able to speak with distinctness afterward. For some he was fed with liquids, chiefly whisky, and it is said that he began to recover from the debility which at first resulted from his enforced fast. On the 30th of October his trial commenced. Being unable to employ counsel, the Court assigned Ex-Gov. PARKER and Wm. H. CORNISH, Esq., to the defence. The prosecution was conducted by ROBERT ALLEN, Jr., Prosecutor of the Pleas, and H. S. LIPPLE, Esq. The trial lasted three days. The facts as set forth above were fully proven, and indeed were not denied on behalf of the prisoner, whose defence was placed upon the assumption that he was suffering under such a temporary aberration of mind, the result of much drinking, at the time of the fatal occurrence, that he was incapable of premeditation. The counsel for the defence argued that therefore he should not be found guilty of deliberate murder, but of murder in a lesser degree. Judge VANDERPOOL, however, took his stand on the ground against this interpretation of the law, and the jury, after an absence of one hour, brought in a verdict of "murder in the first degree." He was sentenced to be hanged on the 7th of December, but after wards obtained a respite until to-day. An effort was made by his counsel to induce the Governor to call the Court of Pardons together, with a view to a mitigation of his sentence, but the Governor saw no just grounds for doing so, and declined to act upon the application.

THE MURDERER IN PRISON.

Throughout the trial, at the dreadful moment when the result was announced, on the day when he stood up in Court and heard the words pronounced in which the judge sentenced him to death, were appointed, and at all times during his imprisonment, with the slight exceptions to be mentioned, WOOLEY has exhibited a marvelous stolidity. It could hardly be termed stoicism in this ignorant, hard-fisted, thoughtless man, but he seemed to fear death no more than he feared to have no great depth of feeling with regard to anything. His wife, who separated from him fifteen years ago on account of his intemperate and shiftless habits, came to see him, accompanied by his two daughters, yesterday. He was much affected at the interview. The wife, the two daughters, who are married, and a son, who comprise all the members of his family, are respectable and well-to-do residents of a neighboring city.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CONDEMNED.

Last night your correspondent visited the condemned man in his cell. The jail is a dilapidated structure which reflects little credit on the township. Here in a single hall, with two rows of cells on one side for the male culprits, and at one end a large cage in which female prisoners are confined, separated only by iron bars from the apartments for the males, all who are charged with offences against the law, no matter what the nature or degree of their lachet, are huddled together. WOOLEY arose from his bed on which he was sitting when the grated door swung on its cranky hinges. He was a man of medium height, stout and erect, with light hair and blue eyes. He dressed in a blue flannel shirt and loose pantaloons. He looked like a simple-minded, ignorant, unrefined fisherman as he was. The expression of his face was mild, and it was easy, when looking at him, to believe the testimony to the fact, that in his uncontrolled he was regarded as an inoffensive man, who would hardly return a blow when he was sober, but who was addicted to drinking liquor, and when under the influence of it taught act with a reckless disregard of human life and everything else. He expressed his sorrow for the terrible deed that he had committed, and declared that intemperance had ruined him. He is 40 years of age. WOOLEY spoke with difficulty on account of the wound in his throat, and was not inclined to be very voluble, probably on this account. He seemed, however, cheerful and promptly responded to every inquiry. He said he felt ready to die. He had never been arrested for any offense before the commission of that for which he was about to suffer. Born and brought up in an obscure little fisherman's village near the sea-shore he had earned a bare subsistence by fishing and hunting and occasionally by working as a farm laborer. During the evening WOOLEY was visited by the Sheriff and many others, and during early, slept soundly, as he told me this morning, adding that he always slept soundly. He was shaved soon after rising; then went to the door of every cell, shook hands with the inmates and bade them good-bye in an unfaltering voice, and then returned to his own cell. Here a few visitors called upon him, but he did not seem as much inclined to talk as on the evening before, and when asked some frivolous question by the merely curious who bored him, sat still, with downcast eyes, rubbing his hands together with a slight exhibition of nervousness or impatience, and made no reply. Rev. J. H. BROOKS and Rev. A. DEALEY—the first a Methodist and the last an Episcopalian clergyman, who have been with him much during his imprisonment, united with him in religious services in his cell at 10 o'clock, and remained with him from that time until he was led out to execution. He made the responses with apparent fervor. During the morning his son-and his two son-in-law called, and had a final interview with him. Rev. JAS. MCLAUGHLIN, announced as "the gentleman from Orange Valley," also called, and remained with him for a time. He had known WOOLEY at Shark River, though WOOLEY never attended his or any other church. At length, at a few minutes before 12 o'clock, the prisoner was conducted to the scaffold. He was preceded by the Sheriff, J. H. PATTERSON, deputies and the following physicians: Dr. JOHN VOORHIS, Jail physician, Dr. MCLEAN FORMAN, Dr. ROBERT LAIRD and Dr. WM. S. COMBS. The clergymen followed.

The arrangements for the execution had been made according to the prevailing custom in New-Jersey. Cards of admission were issued to five hundred persons and the Jail-yard was thronged.

THE GALLOWS

on which three murderers had been hung already, the most famous of whom was DONNELLY, the murderer of MORRIS, was placed in the prison-yard, and was a structure similar to those most commonly in use. A heavy weight, concealed in a closet large enough to admit the executioner, was attached to the rope that was to be placed around the condemned man's neck and prevented from falling till the proper time by another rope, so fastened as to keep it suspended. Outside the latter rope would cause the weight to fall heavily.

WOOLEY walked steadily from his cell to his place under the gallows. His face wore its ordinary hue, and his eyes, except that they were blood-shot, presented no unusual appearance. He was dressed in a suit of black, and his arms were pinioned. Just before leaving his cell he had asked for some whisky. It was given him and he swallowed half a tumblerful. Afterward he pulled out a little jug of whisky from under his bed and drank some more. He requested that these should be no religious services at the gallows; said he did not want to make any speech, and asked the Sheriff to be as quick as possible with his work after the gallows was reached. His wishes were fully complied with.

THE FINAL SCENES.

On reaching the gallows, he shook hands with the Sheriff and those nearest him, saying "Good-bye," still perfectly unmoved; then murmured, almost inaudibly, "Oh, God, have mercy upon me." They were his last words. The noose was quickly adjusted, the black cap pulled down over his face, and suddenly, at 11:55 o'clock, came the sound of the falling weight, the creak of the pulley, and a body was swaying in the air suspended by the neck. A few faint struggles and all was over. WOOLEY died apparently very easily. The neck was not broken. In fifteen minutes his heart had ceased to beat. The body was left suspended for half an hour and was then taken down, placed in a coffin of stained pine, and immediately conveyed in a wagon that was waiting to Shark River, where it was delivered to the relatives of WOOLEY.

A REVOLTING EXHIBITION.

Freehold to-day has been the scene of an unusual degree of bustle and excitement. From all parts of the country people came in all manner of vehicles to see the hanging. The hotels were crowded, the streets thronged, and in the entrance to the jail besieged by eager applicants for the opportunity to gaze upon the dying agonies of the miserable man who was about to be executed. The windows of the jail, looking out upon the yard in which the scene of horror was to be enacted, were packed with well-dressed ladies, who remained at their posts without shrinking until the body was cut down and removed. Just before the execution, and constantly during the enactment of the final scene, men in the crowd were jostling each other fiercely, amid loud expostulations and complaints, in the effort to secure a better point of view. Immediately after the weight fell the crowd from without was permitted to enter without tickets, and among those that poured in were little school girls and school boys, of all ages, from six years old upward, who, with mingled look, who were allowed to gaze without stint upon the refining spectacle. They are almost as indecent in New-Jersey in conducting these affairs as they were until recently in England.

G. C.

ALBANY.

Adjournment of the Legislature till Wednesday Next—A Bill to Prevent Bribery and Corruption—The New Constitution—The Obstructions in Hell Gate—The Senatorial Contest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Both Houses of the Legislature held a brief session this morning and adjourned over by joint resolution to Wednesday morning. By that time it is expected the Speaker will be ready to announce the Assembly Committees, and enable that body to proceed to business. In the Senate Mr. FOLGER has given notice of a bill providing for the submission of the new Constitution to a vote of the people. He proposes that the vote be taken at the town meetings, which, for this purpose, shall be held on the same day throughout the State, to be designated in the bill—probably in the month of April next. The Constitution is to be submitted entire, with no separate vote on the part relating to the Judiciary.

Senator HALE'S bill, noticed yesterday, for an amendment of the existing laws relating to bribery and corruption, is understood to embody, with perhaps some additions, the provisions on that subject contained in the new Constitution, the chief features of which are that it relieves from prosecution, civil or criminal, the person offering the bribe, provided (and not otherwise) the bribe be accepted by the person to whom it is offered, and allows either party arraigned for accepting or offering a bribe to testify in his own behalf. The bill will be introduced in connection with and as a supplement to the report of the Committee appointed at the last session to investigate the charges of corruption in the Erie Railroad legislation, of which Mr. HALE is Chairman. The Committee have not yet finished taking testimony, and the report may be delayed a week or two longer.

In the Assembly this morning Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, offered a resolution, which lies over till Wednesday, asking our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to procure a sufficient appropriation by the General Government to remove all the obstructions to navigation from Hell Gate.

The Senatorial contest presents no new phase to-day, with the exception of the arrival of Senator MORGAN at the scene of action. He comes rather late, as most of the members will leave to-day to be gone till Tuesday night, but he doubtless knows what he is about, and his presence has inspired his friends with new zeal, and their confidence of success is daily increasing.

S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 7.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. HALE—Six petitions of citizens of Essex and Clinton Counties for State aid to the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—Regulating the price of freight and transportation on railroads.

By Mr. MURPHY—An act to amend the act relating to the incorporation of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company.

A concurrent resolution of the Assembly to adjourn till Wednesday, the 13th, was called up and passed.

On motion of Mr. CRAMER it was resolved that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for the fiscal year of the County of New-York be directed to report immediately to this body what additional legislation and appropriation, if any, are necessary for the relief of the suffering poor in said City.

Adjourned until the 13th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented a message from the Governor, transmitting the annual report of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots. Also, a communication from the State Treasurer in response to a resolution passed at the last session, showing $34,000 in his hands as security from various contractors for canal repairs for the faithful performance of the contract.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GIFFORD—To amend the charter of Union Springs.

By Mr. WALKER—Amending the Revised Statutes so as to allow notice to creditors to be published at any time after granting letters testamentary or of administration.

By Mr. BENDER—Amending the acts relating to the storage of crude petroleum, rock oil, or any of its products.

By Mr. WILLIAM M. ELY—To repeal chapter 181 of the laws of 1866.

By Mr. HUNTER—To repeal chapter 683 of the laws of 1866.

By Mr. CULLEN—In relation to the place of trial of certain offences.

By Mr. NAGHTENAWK—For the better protection of the mechanics of the State, by regulating convict labor in State Prisons.

By Mr. TRUMAN—To provide means for the extension of the Chenango Canal, pursuant to chapter 115 of the laws of 1863.

By Mr. H. RAY—To amend section 3 of the act entitled "An act to amend the act for the incorporation of villages," passed 1847; passed 1861.

By Mr. SUMMERS—Relative to the Police and Fire Departments in the city of Syracuse. Also, to amend the act entitled "An act to amend the statutes in reference to the collection of taxes in the County of Onondaga." Also, authorizing the City of Syracuse to issue bonds and take stock in the Syracuse Northern, and Syracuse and Chenango Railroads.

By Mr. TRUMAN—To amend the General Railroad law of 1850.

LANDING PASSENGERS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. HASBROUCK introduced a bill providing that from and after Sept. 1, 1869, it shall not be lawful for any steamboat, steamship or vessel, used by the Norwalk, Bridgeport, New-Haven, Hartford, Stonington, Fall River, Newport and Worcester or Providence lines, or any other lines now navigating the Sound, to land passengers and freight below the foot of Rivington-street, on the East River, in the City of New-York, under penalty of $500 for each offence. The proposed act shall not, however, affect the existing rights of ferry companies whose boats ply and run between New-York and Brooklyn.

JURISDICTION OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Mr. JOHN C. JACOBS introduced a bill providing that every notary public may perform the duties of his office in any counties lying adjacent to the one from which he has been appointed.

By Mr. HOGAN—Incorporating the German Cigarren Arbeiter Verein of Brooklyn; also closing a portion of Sackett-street, in said City.

By Mr. TOWNSEND—Relating to the Havemeyer and Williamsburg Turnpike and Bridge Company.

By Mr. JACOBS—To amend the act creating additional Justices of the Peace for Brooklyn, passed in 1865; authorizing the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Jacksonville to convey real estate; incorporating the American Baptist Missionary Union.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. H. RAY—That a special committee of three be appointed to investigate the workings and defects of the Merchants' Express Company without expense to the State. Tabled.

By Mr. KERNAN—

Whereas, The interests, prosperity and future greatness of the City of New-York demand that ever the ground by water to its harbor, and docks thereto made safe and navigable to the commerce of the world; and

Whereas, All the citizens of the Empire State have equal interest in the early accomplishment of this object; therefore

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that our representatives in Congress be requested to aid by their influence in obtaining such an appropriation from the General Government as may be necessary to wholly remove the obstructions from what is known as Hell Gate Channel; and

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be directed to send a copy of this resolution to each Senator and Representative from this State in the United States Congress.

Tabled under the rules.

The Chair announced the following Committee on Judges: Messrs. SELKRECK, GLEASON, DE BAY, WOODIN and HITCHCOCK.

The Assembly then adjourned, in pursuance to joint resolution, to Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Report of Board of Commissioners of Pilots.

Hon. RUSSELL STURGIS, President of the Board, sent to the Legislature this day the annual report of the Commissioners of Pilots for the year 1868, from which we condense the following items of news regarding the action of the pilots during the past year:

The existing system of licensing pilots by way of Sandy Hook has been found by experience to be wise and beneficial in its operation, and while dissatisfaction on the part of shipowners who desire permanently to employ a favorite pilot, has caused attempts to be made to override the regulations of the Board, by special legislation the commercial community in general acquiesce in the propriety of the regulations adopted by the Board.

Under the acts regulating the harbor, complaints have been made to the Board during the year, under which notices were served as follows: To remove merchandise from piers, 8; permanent obstructions, 6; repair piers, 13; dredge slips, 2; remove sunken vessels, 5; remove scow load of stones, 1. The number of wrecks removed by contract since last report are 2; wrecks removed by owners upon notice by the Board, 8. All dredging-machine boats in the vicinity of the entrance to the jail enclosing ground would be allowed except under written permits from the Board, to be issued upon special application in each case; and that after Dec. 31, 1868, no permit would be given to dump any dredgings in the waters of the port. The law regulating ship-building was found insufficient to prevent encroachment and improper incumbrance by many owners and lessees of piers, and the Board respectfully recommends that the existing provisions of the law should receive such careful scrutiny by the legislature as to remedy those defects and fully secure the purposes which this important department of legislation was intended to provide. Attached to the report is a communication from the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, showing the changes which have occurred within the last five years in the channel of the harbor of New-York, between Governor's Island and Robbins' Reef. The Board asks that proper provision may be made for the expenses incurred by it during the year.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company's Cable—The Question of the Speedy Resumption of Specie Payments.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday, EX-Mayor OPDYKE being in the chair. Two new members, Messrs. FRIEND P. FITTS and JAMES C. SPENCE, were elected, and after the reading of minutes of the previous meeting, the following resolutions was offered, which was subsequently adopted:

That the Chamber of Commerce have examined the memorial of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, asking for permission to land its submarine cable upon the shores of the United States, and, believing that the Company has done essential service to the people of this country, and that the landing of its cable upon our own coasts will tend still more to the public advantage, beg leave respectfully to recommend that the prayer of the said memorial be granted.

This resolution was intended to be confirmatory of a bill introduced on Tuesday last into the Senate by Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING.

Gen. WALDRIDGE referred to a recent speech of Minister EVERETT JOHNSON, saying that the State of Maryland now simply requires authority for a foreign Company to land its cable on her shore. He said that Mr. JOHNSON declared in his speech that our Government "did not differ much from England in the great principles upon which it was founded," which was but the repetition of a laudatory declaration of the Government made by him while in the Senate in 1863, which by comparison disparaged his own Government. If it were true to the extent he would have implied, he must have averred that as a consequence the Congress, like the Parliament, has exclusive control of the waters and the commerce. All admiralty there is not a question of doubt; yet strange to say, Mr. JOHNSON immediately followed this declaration by denying to Congress the right which analogy with England would give it. It is sure that Parliament would not permit foreigners land telegraph cables upon British territory without its consent; but Minister JOHNSON says: "They had made each State sovereign, and each State was left in undisturbed possession of its own territory * * * and if they (the French confederates ERLANGER, SCHROEDER, ERNOUF & Co.) chose to carry their wires into Maryland, and got the permission of the State, no one could hinder them from going there." One would naturally have supposed that Mr. JOHNSON knew better than this, and that even if he misapprehended the question of law, that the result of the late conflict would so teach him as to enlighten him its absurdity as a question of fact. The revival of State Sovereignty, in the midst of a hungry and disappointed pack of Anglo-Confederate bondholders, was in bad taste by anybody, after the passage of the fourteenth Amendment; but for the American Minister it was monstrous, it was atrocious. The speaker objected to this Government, through its Minister, crawling at the feet of British Tories and pirates. As to the rights of States to their own territory he did not deny it. He admitted all the rights that they ever could claim under charters, and the eminent domain secured them under the common law, but these were rights which the people of the States, in whom all sovereignty rests, took from the States and bestowed upon the United States by the Federal Constitution. Whatever power the States possess they derive from the people. Whatever power the United States possess they derive from the people. There are no sovereign States nor sovereign United States on this continent of America, but only the sovereign people. People through State conventions and through governments of right to do certain things and bestowed the power upon the United States. Among them was the right to regulate foreign commerce, as well as commerce among the States. In pursuance of this and other powers conferred by the Constitution, we build lighthouses, set up buoys, deepen rivers and harbors, and build forts for the protection of our commerce. We build custom-houses and collect revenue; we arm and equip cutters and steamers; we dictate the character of maratime transports, regulate the cubic foot of air that shall be granted to emigrants, and otherwise throw the protection of our flag over the life and commerce of our citizens. The ocean is the highway of the world, but the shores of America belong to the people of America.

Mr. A. A. LOW then offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States gives to Congress the power "to coin money, and regulate the value thereof," and in pursuance of this right, the Government has established mints and continues to coin money, according to, and in conformity with, the standards of other great commercial nations, necessitating by law its use in the payment of duties on imports, while it is indispensable to our traffic with foreign countries; and *Whereas*, Congress, impelled by a stern necessity, has assumed the right, under general or implied powers, to issue Treasury notes, making them a legal tender for debts and pecuniary obligations of one form and another, and the value of this paper money is not regulated by any fixed relation to the gold standard; and for want of such regulation, the business of the country is conducted with difficulty, and with much risk and uncertainty, because of the constantly varying relation of currency or legal tender to gold; therefore,

Resolved, That this Chamber recommend to the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, to adopt the proposition of Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio, in a bill submitted by him to the House of Representatives, on the 10th day of January, 1868, the object of which was substantially as follows, viz.: To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem (at his discretion) the Compound Interest legal-tender notes now in circulation, at a fixed price for gold from month to month the market value, as nearly as it can be determined, being assumed, in the first instance, to be a difference of one per cent. per month for every ensuing month till the value of the two are equalised: i. e., if the rate of redemption be at the proportion of 75 cents in paper for 100 cents in gold, the last of February, 1869; one rate in March will be as 124 to 100, and in April as 123 is to 100, and so on.

Resolved further, That this Chamber recommend to Congress that, in order to meet any deficit in the public revenues caused by such redemption of legal-tender notes, the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue bonds of the United States, for a longer or shorter term of years, as may be deemed expedient, to the full extent of such redemption, and as rapidly as it goes on; and

Resolved further, That in order to secure a prompt and advantageous sale of the bonds to be issued, in place of the Treasury notes to be redeemed and cancelled, and to supply any need of a circulating medium that may arise in consequence of the withdrawal of several hundred millions of legal tender, that these bonds be made receivable by the Comptroller of the Currency as the basis for the issue of an additional amount of National Bank notes; and that the Banking law be so modified as to admit of such additional issue.

Resolved, finally, That this Chamber recommend to Congress a modification of the law for the collection of duties on imports, by virtue of which the Secretary of the Treasury will be authorized, at his discretion, to receive five or ten per cent. of the import duties in legal tender, provided the foregoing provisions for redeeming and cancelling said notes fail to be operative, or operate too slowly, because of the steady appreciation in value of the notes contemplated by the plan of redemption above urged.

Mr. LOW spoke in confirmation of the above resolutions, and urged the adoption of every practicable method to return to specie payments.

Mr. H. B. CHAMPLIN said that 219 plans were now before the House of Representatives for the resumption of specie payments. He had no faith in the desire of Congress to do anything for the financial welfare of the country, and thought that the Chamber of Commerce should propose something which the people would force it to adopt. He was in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. TOWNSEND thought that the Chamber of Commerce should not commit itself to any plan for resumption. He was in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. JACOBS—To amend the act creating additional Justices of the Peace for Brooklyn, passed in 1865; authorizing the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Jacksonville to convey real estate; incorporating the American Baptist Missionary Union.

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That the Chamber of Commerce have examined the memorial of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, asking for permission to land its submarine cable upon the shores of the United States, and, believing that the Company has done essential service to the people of this country, and that the landing of its cable upon our own coasts will tend still more to the public advantage, beg leave respectfully to recommend that the prayer of the said memorial be granted.

This resolution was intended to be confirmatory of a bill introduced on Tuesday last into the Senate by Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING.

Gen. WALDRIDGE referred to a recent speech of Minister EVERETT JOHNSON, saying that the State of Maryland now simply requires authority for a foreign Company to land its cable on her shore. He said that Mr. JOHNSON declared in his speech that our Government "did not differ much from England in the great principles upon which it was founded," which was but the repetition of a laudatory declaration of the Government made by him while in the Senate in 1863, which by comparison disparaged his own Government. If it were true to the extent he would have implied, he must have averred that as a consequence the Congress, like the Parliament, has exclusive control of the waters and the commerce. All admiralty there is not a question of doubt; yet strange to say, Mr. JOHNSON immediately followed this declaration by denying to Congress the right which analogy with England would give it. It is sure that Parliament would not permit foreigners land telegraph cables upon British territory without its consent; but Minister JOHNSON says: "They had made each State sovereign, and each State was left in undisturbed possession of its own territory * * * and if they (the French confederates ERLANGER, SCHROEDER, ERNOUF & Co.) chose to carry their wires into Maryland, and got the permission of the State, no one could hinder them from going there." One would naturally have supposed that Mr. JOHNSON knew better than this, and that even if he misapprehended the question of law, that the result of the late conflict would so teach him as to enlighten him its absurdity as a question of fact. The revival of State Sovereignty, in the midst of a hungry and disappointed pack of Anglo-Confederate bondholders, was in bad taste by anybody, after the passage of the fourteenth Amendment; but for the American Minister it was monstrous, it was atrocious. The speaker objected to this Government, through its Minister, crawling at the feet of British Tories and pirates. As to the rights of States to their own territory he did not deny it. He admitted all the rights that they ever could claim under charters, and the eminent domain secured them under the common law, but these were rights which the people of the States, in whom all sovereignty rests, took from the States and bestowed upon the United States by the Federal Constitution. Whatever power the States possess they derive from the people. Whatever power the United States possess they derive from the people. There are no sovereign States nor sovereign United States on this continent of America, but only the sovereign people. People through State conventions and through governments of right to do certain things and bestowed the power upon the United States. Among them was the right to regulate foreign commerce, as well as commerce among the States. In pursuance of this and other powers conferred by the Constitution, we build lighthouses, set up buoys, deepen rivers and harbors, and build forts for the protection of our commerce. We build custom-houses and collect revenue; we arm and equip cutters and steamers; we dictate the character of maratime transports, regulate the cubic foot of air that shall be granted to emigrants, and otherwise throw the protection of our flag over the life and commerce of our citizens. The ocean is the highway of the world, but the shores of America belong to the people of America.

Mr. A. A. LOW then offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States gives to Congress the power "to coin money, and regulate the value thereof," and in pursuance of this right, the Government has established mints and continues to coin money, according to, and in conformity with, the standards of other great commercial nations, necessitating by law its use in the payment of duties on imports, while it is indispensable to our traffic with foreign countries; and *Whereas*, Congress, impelled by a stern necessity, has assumed the right, under general or implied powers, to issue Treasury notes, making them a legal tender for debts and pecuniary obligations of one form and another, and the value of this paper money is not regulated by any fixed relation to the gold standard; and for want of such regulation, the business of the country is conducted with difficulty, and with much risk and uncertainty, because of the constantly varying relation of currency or legal tender to gold; therefore,

Resolved, That this Chamber recommend to the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, to adopt the proposition of Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio, in a bill submitted by him to the House of Representatives, on the 10th day of January, 1868, the object of which was substantially as follows, viz.: To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem (at his discretion) the Compound Interest legal-tender notes now in circulation, at a fixed price for gold from month to month the market value, as nearly as it can be determined, being assumed, in the first instance, to be a difference of one per cent. per month for every ensuing month till the value of the two are equalised: i. e., if the rate of redemption be at the proportion of 75 cents in paper for 100 cents in gold, the last of February, 1869; one rate in March will be as 124 is to 100, and in April as 123 is to 100, and so on.

Resolved further, That this Chamber recommend to Congress that, in order to meet any deficit in the public revenues caused by such redemption of legal-tender notes, the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue bonds of the United States, for a longer or shorter term of years, as may be deemed expedient, to the full extent of such redemption, and as rapidly as it goes on; and

Resolved further, That in order to secure a prompt and advantageous sale of the bonds to be issued, in place of the Treasury notes to be redeemed and cancelled, and to supply any need of a circulating medium that may arise in consequence of the withdrawal of several hundred millions of legal tender, that these bonds be made receivable by the Comptroller of the Currency as the basis for the issue of an additional amount of National Bank notes; and that the Banking law be so modified as to admit of such additional issue.

Resolved, finally, That this Chamber recommend to Congress a modification of the law for the collection of duties on imports, by virtue of which the Secretary of the Treasury will be authorized, at his discretion, to receive five or ten per cent. of the import duties in legal tender, provided the foregoing provisions for redeeming and cancelling said notes fail to be operative, or operate too slowly, because of the steady appreciation in value of the notes contemplated by the plan of redemption above urged.

Mr. LOW spoke in confirmation of the above resolutions, and urged the adoption of every practicable method to return to specie payments.

Mr. H. B. CHAMPLIN said that 219 plans were now before the House of Representatives for the resumption of specie payments. He had no faith in the desire of Congress to do anything for the financial welfare of the country, and thought that the Chamber of Commerce should propose something which the people would force it to adopt. He was in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. TOWNSEND thought that the Chamber of Commerce should not commit itself to any plan for resumption. He was in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. JACOBS—To amend the act creating additional Justices of the Peace for Brooklyn, passed in 1865; authorizing the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Jacksonville to convey real estate; incorporating the American Baptist Missionary Union.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. H. RAY—That a special committee of three be appointed to investigate the workings and defects of the Merchants' Express Company without expense to the State. Tabled.

By Mr. KERNAN—

Whereas, The interests, prosperity and future greatness of the City of New-York demand that ever the ground by water to its harbor, and docks thereto made safe and navigable to the commerce of the world; and

Whereas, All the citizens of the Empire State have equal interest in the early accomplishment of this object; therefore

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that our representatives in Congress be requested to aid by their influence in obtaining such an appropriation from the General Government as may be necessary to wholly remove the obstructions from what is known as Hell Gate Channel; and

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be directed to send a copy of this resolution to each Senator and Representative from this State in the United States Congress.

Tabled under the rules.

The Chair announced the following Committee on Judges: Messrs. SELKRECK, GLEASON, DE BAY, WOODIN and HITCHCOCK.

The Assembly then adjourned, in pursuance to joint resolution, to Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Report of Board of Commissioners of Pilots.

Hon. RUSSELL STURGIS, President of the Board, sent to the Legislature this day the annual report of the Commissioners of Pilots for the year 1868, from which we condense the following items of news regarding the action of the pilots during the past year:

The existing system of licensing pilots by way of Sandy Hook has been found by experience to be wise and beneficial in its operation, and while dissatisfaction on the part of shipowners who desire permanently to employ a favorite pilot, has caused attempts to be made to override the regulations of the Board, by special legislation the commercial community in general acquiesce in the propriety of the regulations adopted by the Board.

Under the acts regulating the harbor, complaints have been made to the Board during the year, under which notices were served as follows: To remove merchandise from piers, 8; permanent obstructions, 6; repair piers, 13; dredge slips, 2; remove sunken vessels, 5; remove scow load of stones, 1. The number of wrecks removed by contract since last report are 2; wrecks removed by owners upon notice by the Board, 8. All dredging-machine boats in the vicinity of the entrance to the jail enclosing ground would be allowed except under written permits from the Board, to be issued upon special application in each case; and that after Dec. 31, 1868, no permit would be given to dump any dredgings in the waters of the port. The law regulating ship-building was found insufficient to prevent encroachment and improper incumbrance by many owners and lessees of piers, and the Board respectfully recommends that the existing provisions of the law should receive such careful scrutiny by the legislature as to remedy those defects and fully secure the purposes which this important department of legislation was intended to provide. Attached to the report is a communication from the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, showing the changes which have occurred within the last five years in the channel of the harbor of New-York, between